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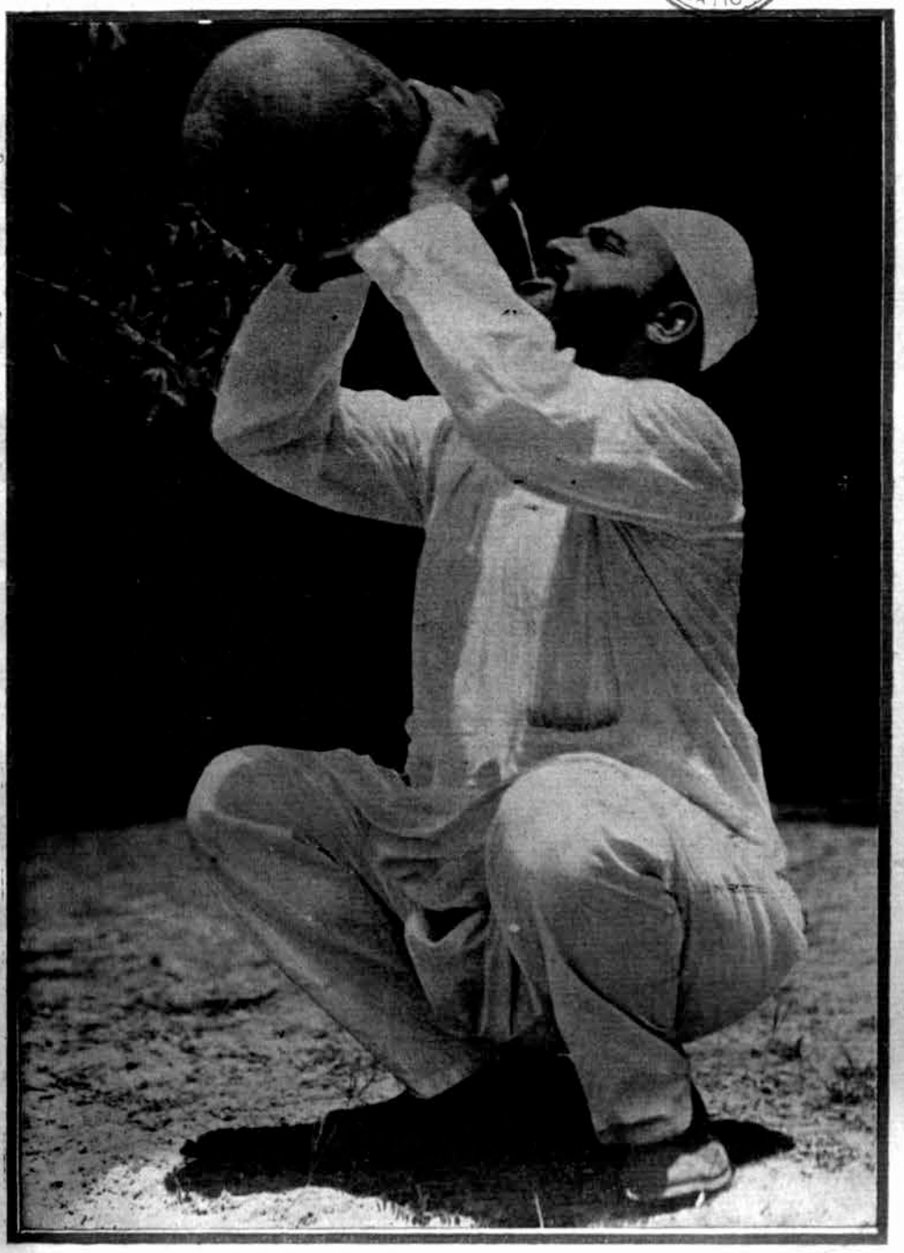

—Katrak.

AQUA VITÆ

137402

"A Deccan Eve"
(Photo by G. and J. Newark.)

"Relaxation"
(Photo by V. Muljimal)

"A Flowery Draught."
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

This Is Blasphemy

"A friend of mine has sent me the enclosed postcard (right), which is, I understand, being sold in the streets of Milan. We have heard a great deal of the anti-religious propaganda carried on in Russia, but I doubt whether anything so damaging as this to Christianity has been published in that country."—Viscount Cecil in "News Chronicle."

Family outings, Danish and African.

Japanese children celebrate the rice-planting festival by parading the tutelary gods in a palanquin through the streets of Tokyo.

Livermore, California, organised a Rodeo last month in which 200 cowboys and cowgirls as well as amateur riders competed. Photo shows Geraldine Mulqueeny, "queen" of the Rodeo.

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"GOD'S OWN PEOPLE":

A Frenchman Explains The English

Many are the foreign writers who have tried to explain the inexplicable English to their countrymen. Few are better equipped for this purpose, says the "World Review of Reviews," than Comte Serge Fleury, who has been a Cambridge undergraduate, and liaison officer, first with the British and then the American Army in France. As a distinguished writer, lecturer and author of a book on the English, he has devoted himself to the cause of sympathetic understanding between England, America and France.

The English remind us of these personages the Renaissance shows posed on walls and in paintings —figures draped in gorgeous mantles, stepping slowly forward, as if they knew they had eternity ahead of them in which to realise their important schemes.

They are sure of themselves because they possess the truth . . . They walk straight ahead, guided in full night by stars that belong to them alone. They know the means to use in order to make their country a vast and powerful empire.

If you want to convince yourself of the correctness of this statement, ask the first person you meet. One of these "My Lords," of whom Ronsard talks, will hold the same views as a Covent Garden dealer; the shopkeeper who sells gloves with a flower in his button-hole in an elegant Bond Street shop will say the same thing as the employee at Harrods.

This 'ensemble' of approval, comparable in its harmonious effect to the perfectly regulated movements of hundreds of thousands of athletes executing the same figures in marvellous synchronism, is not the result of any external influence or pressure. It has often been said and written that the reason why the English think alike on the Ganges and the shores of the Red Sea is that they are obeying a slogan, that they are under the influence of their newspapers which unceasingly remind them how honourable and satisfying it is to belong to the Empire. But in reality these ways of thinking and feeling come from the heritage bequeathed by their ancestors. They are rooted convictions. The British no more think of discussing them than a Roman Catholic would dream of questioning a word in the Gospel.

Faith In Ruling Class

According to some observers the man in the street in Great Britain is not particularly interested in foreign politics; in any case he is far less interested in them than in a minor county football or cricket match. The reality is different. Those who consider it their duty to attack ceaselessly and criticise violently a Government which does not represent their political opinions, those who are ready to find fault on the details of dole, tariffs, etc., quieten down the moment questions of foreign policy are raised. These questions are above them, and they consider therefore that they do not concern them. Their mentality is not in the least that of the 'habitues' of the 'Cafe de la Gare' or of the 'Cafe du Commerce' who recklessly discuss the actions of their foreign minister and tell their Bridge or 'Belote' pals how they would have steered the governmental ship if only they had been entrusted with it. The English consider that they cannot do better than obediently fall into rank, stand to attention and rely entirely on the competence of their ministers to hold the position. It is not a merit in themselves that they adopt this attitude, that they observe such detachment; they feel themselves protected by an almost divine power against dangerous adventures and risky methods.

This power, which impresses and holds them, as if it were an invisible and 'quasi' supernatural force—the Crown—inspires the most sceptical, even those who have no church, with affectionate and tender respect, to show their loyalty to sovereigns whose doings, even the most ordinary, are followed sympathetically.

Englishmen, those in the street as well as those of the castles and drawing-rooms, hear now and then pessimistic voices. Some prophets of evil proclaim that Great Britain is no longer an island. Such a statement is regarded by them as a poor joke, and insistence on it as a breach of good manners. When Mr. Baldwin almost solemnly announces in Parliament that Great Britain has moved her frontiers to the left bank of the Rhine, the Englishman listens politely but is no particularly disturbed by such a statement. He looks upon it as an adroit move, as an inevitable concession to allies who see dangers everywhere and who, at the slightest provocation, bring up the question of their security.

And why, in truth, should they be concerned? Great Britain constitutes a country apart. She is situated in Europe but is detached from the Continent. On certain very rare occasions when the interests of Great Britain and Europe happen to be the same, she remembers that she is a European country; for the rest of the time she has other problems to worry about: she is kept busy looking after her Dominions and arranging economic agreements with them. Nor does she neglect the United States; she may banter Americans frequently, but one suspects that this is only in order to convince herself of her superiority over them; for actually, she is constantly out for their approbation, their collaboration and their business.

"A Celestial Gift"

The English consider themselves above other nations. If this pretention strikes you as excessive, it is Providence you must blame for it and not the subjects of his Gracious Britannic Majesty. The Almighty has decided so. But this celestial gift is not entirely gratuitous: in exchange for this superiority which He has granted them, the Almighty has imposed certain responsibilities on the English. This at least is the serious belief of thousands and thousands of worthy people —retired colonels, provincial clergymen, old spinsters dedicated to the love of flowers and birds and to the propagation of the idea of peace in the Universe Great Britain, on account of her geographical position, could disinterest herself if she chose from the quarrels that tear Europe to pieces. These praiseworthy people see in that very fact a duty for their country. She owes it to herself to prevent certain injustices.

For years Great Britain fought relentless war on us. Nevertheless in 1814 and 1815 she stood up for us against Blucher's pretentions. The Prussian general was Napoleon's victor and meant to exploit his victory to the full. Great Britain opposed with all her energy those attempts which would have reduced France to a mere geographical conception.

At the end of the war of 1914 the English, in their manner of treating the Germans, obeyed the same considerations.

They have not looked upon them with excessive benevolence, as it has been insinuated far too often. They felt that the punishment had been too hard and asked themselves in their soul and conscience if they had not been unjust.

To accomplish her mission Great Britain must sometimes abandon the isolation on which, because she deems it natural, she prides herself, and make friendly overtures to one country or another. In this case she certainly does not contract new friendships, although to do so might seem natural for a country where friendship is so admirably practised. She mistrusts the introduction of such a sentiment into politics and simply establishes under standings. These arrangements show marks of cordiality, but are merely business agreements. If the two signatories take to each other, if they go as far as having some thoughts in common, if they are linked by something else than their mutual interests, all the better—but the point lies elsewhere.

Role Of Moderator

Thus, possessing her own strength and adding to it the backing of the other powers, England is in a position to make the "big bad wolf" see reason. He is made to understand that England does not approve certain insolence certain offensive guestures If dignified and severe admonition to the power that permits itself not to play the game does not suffice, England does not hesitate. She then openly takes sides with the country whose extreme weakness will inevitably let loose envy and awaken dangerous appetites. . . .

For the accomplishment of this task as moderator which means more than anything else to her, England has enlisted all sorts of goodwill. It was, therefore, a natural tendency for her to use the services of the League of Nations. The League represented the ideal; it put her, at no great cost, in relations not only with Europe but with the whole world. Moreover, it avoided the disadvantages attaching to dealings between individuals. Treaties of amity between nations always end by being too stringent; some signatories, instead of contenting themselves with the world that is given, always insist on papers by the dozen, want to take you to their solicitor as if it were a matter of selling a property or handing over livestock. Incidentally, the League, by bringing the Dominions to the shores of lake Geneva, offers Britain a new means of contact with them—from the outside this time. It enables London to obtain from them sacrifices to the common cause that otherwise they would not have been willing to make.

Although the leaders of England turned their eyes towards the League and placed their hopes—or some of them—in it, this was not the case with the average Englishman. He, on the contrary, mistrusted the distant institution that drained away a good deal of the attention of his country.

But his attitude changed fundamentally as soon as he realised the motives that had led England to set up a branch establishment in the country of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and thenceforth his enthusiasm for this institution knew no bounds. And so, when one fine day it was realised that the League of Nations was in danger of crashing or at any rate of having to slow down to a speed limit because of the infide-

(Continued on page 53)

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ILLUMINATION

By TANDRA DEVI.

As the moon rises over the tops of the mountains, its rays light up those trees which are in line with them. Indeed, by the illumined fringe of those topmost trees we first know of the coming light of the bright moon herself. So with mankind. Those men and women who are in the line of a rising light, first tell the watchers in the valley of the brightness which will come. Again, it would be thought, gazing upon that fringe of silhouetted trees upon the dark mountain top, that they stood out from all their brothers of the wooded mountain side, in height, in form and in grandeur. Not so! Their semblance of especial loveliness is borrowed from the shining orb which will soon show its silver rim, and, after a few minutes, spread a mauve, green and golden haze, pearl-bedecked, over the sky above the mountain top. The heralding fringe of trees has shortened, but, to the watchful eye, the tops of the woodlands below slowly emerge, until the whole side of the mountain, erstwhile black and as dead, reflects in myriad tracery of trees the glory of the moonlight.

So humanity also, seemingly black and dead at the commencement of a great epoch, at first appears as but a line of heralds of its rising orb, but when the light is come, the heralds are seen as having been the first to receive the rays. Soon myriads are bathed in them, and a night of existence is turned to glory.

By this lesson of nature we are taught a great truth: that God is ever at work in the soul of man, and rises upon it, like the sun or the moon upon a dark mountain side. Therefore we should not only anxiously look down the mountain side into the dark valleys of life. We should not only listen to the confused voices that come up from those valleys. Believing in the light to come, we should allow ourselves to become irradiated by it, knowing that it will lighten the souls of all men in due time, and that we can best hasten that by ourselves becoming illumined.

Tandra Devi.

This is not a quietest doctrine The movements of the soul have no affinities with stagnation, fatalism. The man who truly reflects is truly dynamic. Perfect action or inaction are alike possible to him. Both, in perfect degree, are the manifestations only of mighty souls. The non-illumined soul is incapable of either. The man who truly reflects and is illumined is therefore the only really practical man.

THE KEY OF POWER

Illumination is the key of power. The illumined man may not always realise that the rays of his soul reflect outwards and penetrate the darkness of humanity's mountain side, in ways and places unknown to him, unthought of by him. At a time when he may consider himself as being without light, or as vanquished by overwhelming forces, the light of his reflection may be shining brightly in his fellow men. Therefore he should not feel cast down in loneliness, nor elated by crowds; for not merely what he says, but he is, touches the lives of his fellows; and that true inward being is lit by the soul, apart from the glamour of men.

To be capable of illumination is to know with certainty that the soul works not by its own light, but that a greater light arises in the souls of men, in its own time and way. Most of its way is through darkness.

There is this difference between the wood upon the black mountain side, and mankind: trees must reflect the rising moon, the splendour of the dawn, but there is no compulsion upon man, except that, in the long run, all souls love light.

The lot of the reformer is to reflect, to work, to wait, to be ready apparently to fail and to die, knowing only that light passes on.

LIGHT MAY SEEM AS DARKNESS

But light will not pass on from him if he reflects the false glamour of the crowd. It is true that against that glamour, his light may seem as darkness. He must remember that those who are glamoured have no penetration of vision. The thinker, the reformer who reflects the light arising over the mountain top, sees by that light, clearly. He sees whole. He is unmoved by the glimmerings of lamps in the valley.

Argument is with lesser minds. The great do not argue; they pronounce. They do not search; they see. Others see, not merely by means of the words of the great, but through their vision. Vision spreads, like light—silently, mysteriously. No mighty reform ever comes by means of talkers. It comes by the swift and subtle impregnation of light, the revelation which changes hearts, the illumination which lightens the fog of opinion and habit.

May that illumination shine down upon India to-day, pure, calm, and strong as the glorious light of the Full Moon illumining her mountain ranges at midsummer time!

HELPING NATURE

The Cambridge University School of Agriculture has added a fresh triumph to its invaluable animal-breeding innovations by transferring, artificially, seminal fluid from a champion Suffolk ram to a group of Polish ewes. This fluid, extracted in a test tube by Dr. Arthur Walton, was dispatched by air mail, taking two days and three hours to complete its 1,500—mile journey to the Zoo Technical Institute at Borowina.

Here, it was introduced by Professor Prawochenski to some selected ewes of native stock. Now one of these sheep has given birth to a sprightly half-Polish, half-Suffolk ram lamb. From this novel experiment, scientific sheep breeders anticipate the use only of first-class sires for the world's flocks. Choicer mutton chops, more savoury shoulders and legs will thus be the housewife's reward.

MIXED GRILL!

A new form of "strike" has just been tried by Paris waiters.

In a restaurant where the proprietor had refused to meet their demands, they agreed to continue work; but during the rush hours they served omelettes to those who ordered roast beef, and rice pudding to those who wanted strawberries and cream.

Soon the whole place was in an uproar. It had to be closed, and the proprietor agreed to negotiate.

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RARE ASSEMBLAGE OF CHESS SETS

New York Holds Display Of Striking Collection Of Antique And Jewelled Pieces

Engrossing as chess is, the acquisition of rare and ornate sets with which the game is played is deemed not less so. That both players and non-players have found reason for being fascinated with this sort of hobby is demonstrated in a current loan display from a New York collector now on view in the Semitic Museum at Harvard University, says the "New York Times". This show contains more than a hundred distinguished sets. Many were acquired from the celebrated Alexander Hammond collection in England and now are part of what experts consider the finest accumulation of its kind in the world.

New York City has several devotees of this hobby. In Philadelphia, a chess center since Colonial days, is what is said to be "the second most important collection of chessiana" in the country. In Boston and Chicago—in fact, in almost every large American community—pieces and pawns used in the pastime are treasured by enthusiastic amateurs.

Most of the owners of chessmen of museum-piece quality began collecting because of their interest in the game itself. There are some, however, whose appreciation is almost entirely due to the art with which the chessmen have been fashioned or to their historical associations; the ingenious craftsmanship, the costliness or charm of the materials employed in making them and the quaint and curious lore associated with the sets appeal to many persons who are only casual or occasional players.

Some Royal Sets

Oddly enough, the majority of the notable sets, even those several centuries old, do not show marks of service. They were intended usually as gifts for ornament or for play on special occasions. It was a custom for both European kings and Oriental potentates to present extraordinary sets to their favourites or to receive them from admiring courtiers.

A strikingly sculptured set shown at Harvard was presented by a czar to an officer of the Russian Imperial Guard. Another in silver gilt, fashioned to represent uninformed leaders and soldiers, was once owned by Frederick the Great. Another was used by Franz Josef of Austria.

S. W. Howland, president of the Marshall Chess Club of this city, has a beautiful ivory set once owned by the Duchesse de Berri, wife of the ill-fated son of Charles X, King of France. The Duchesse was very fond of the game; her interest did much to bring it into high vogue in the eighteenth century. In this ivory set one group of men is stained pink, the other green.

Chessmen Of Saratoga

Elaborate chess sets are in a way records of the dress and activities of the ages in which they were carved. In the eighteenth century, when the world was filled with wars and the rumours of wars, many chessmen were soldiers. There is a set, for instance, called "The Battle of Saratoga", in which Washington is king. Liberty is queen, Major Gen. Gates is a bishop and soldiers in Continental uniforms are pawns. On the British side of the board George III is king, Britannia is queen and Burgoyne is a bishop, while British redcoats, Hessian mercenaries and Indians figure as pawns. Of a later period is a Waterloo set, wherein the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon are leaders on their respective sides and officers and soldiers are the other mute actors in the game.

Strange-looking beings and animals are to be seen in the ornamental sets. In those from India the rooks are elephants carrying war towers on their backs; in some Russian sets the pieces are all bears—with Father Bruin as king and Mother Bruin as queen, carrying a cub as she stands upright. There are sets of Japanese origin, in which appear the two-sworded Samural, and walrus-tusk sets carved by the Eskimos.

A strong demand exists these days for antique sets of English boxwood and yew, with black men of either stained box or ebony. Among the treasures of a well-known American are a pewter set of evidently seventeenth century lineage, and one of cast-iron which was used by soldiers in World War dugouts.

Of Semi-Precious Stones

The gem of one collection is of rock crystal. Other precious chessmen are carnelian, jade, quartz, topaz and amber.

Various sorts and sizes appear in the collections of Americans. There are pieces which can be heaped in thimbles and are played, or can be at least, on tables with inlaid squares, the total height of the outfit being only two inches. There are also sets of book-end proportions, others six to eight inches high which are played on trestles.

When chess is played with due seriousness, the less spectacular chessmen come into service. There are some old English sets of Howard Staunton's modelling, of boxwood and ebony, which are treasured not only for charm but for utility. Frank J. Marshall, the former American champion, has several important items of this description and some which have figured in international tournaments.

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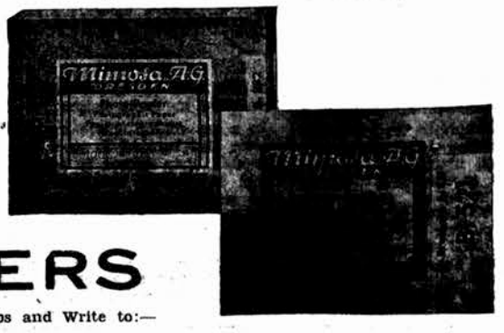

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Compulsory Work In Service Of Nation

The idea of introducing labour service was originally conceived by the German National Socialist Party more than ten years before it came to power, so that all plans were complete by January 1933. At first the existing labour camps, while being greatly enlarged and reorganised, remained voluntary. But from the beginning the introduction of a compulsory period of service was strongly supported on many sides.

In the first place the camps were regarded as a means of reducing unemployment, but they rapidly developed into something more, and became under the Hitler regime the training school of the nation. Passing through their service young Germans were taught to disregard class distinctions, to lead a simple, healthy life and appreciate the benefits of manual labour.

"The labour service of Youth as a duty of honour towards the nation means reversion from the attitude that work is only a means of earning money like goods for sale. Labour service as a service of honour means the end of the prejudice that hard manual labour is oppressive or shameful and realization of the truth that all work conscientiously done is honourable. Labour service in the service of the nation is the practical expression of the principle: "The common good before personal interests". These words were spoken by the Reich Labour Leader Hierl on January 1, 1934. The moral principle underlying the whole idea soon spread and it became a matter of course for young men of all classes to sign on voluntarily so that the Law introducing compulsory service on June 26, 1935 was hardly considered more than a formality.

Compulsory service begins not before the end of the 18th year of age and ends not later than the 25th. As a rule young men are called up when they are nineteen so that they may have finished their term before going in for Army service. Frequently it is made permissible for youths to postpone their service. Serious disturbances in professional training which would sometimes occur through the double period of service are avoided as far as possible. In the same way labour conscripts who have found employment are sent back to their old jobs on returning from the service and if the vacancy no longer exists they are provided with similar work. The number of conscripts called up each year and the length of their terms of service is decided by the German Chancellor. The minimum period is six months, the usual term for students. The labour service being a public scheme membership does not amount to employment in the sense of the social and working legislation, but in case of sickness or accidents conscripts are entitled to free medical treatment and care.

The organisation, numbers, work, training, and education are in the hands of the Reich Labour Leader who is responsible to the Minister for the Interior. The Labour Leader is the retired Major Hierl who has already had many years of experience in the administration and development of the voluntary labour service.

No class distinctions are made in the camps; sons of university professors, civil servants, factory workers, farmers and shop-keepers all work together so that each young German shall learn to do manual work and realise that the fact of a man earning his living by physical labour is no reason for contempt.

A Peep Into German Labour Camps

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Daily Routine

The day in the labour camps begins early. After physical drill and flag parade the conscripts have breakfast and then go to work which usually lasts six hours with half an hour for lunch. Then they return to the camp, wash, change and have a warm meal which is followed by a long rest. The rest of the afternoon is spent playing football, in athletics, etc., and after supper there are often songs and music or games, but they are all free to read, write or do what they like. Every now and then short lectures are given. The healthy work in the open, good food, plenty of sleep and regular time-table have the best effects on the physique of the young especially those of the working classes in the big cities who return bronzed and strong and cheerful.

The amount of work done and the general tone of the camp depend to a large extent on the leader, who must not only understand the technical side of camp administration but also be a good example by his own behaviour and understand how to foster a spirit of good comradeship. The heads of the camps receive salaries and must sign for a minimum period of ten years without interruption. Upon reaching a certain age they are replaced. Leaders of such camps go through a special training at the Leader school in Potsdam, the Reich School for Labour Technique in Rhinluch-Wall and a number of provincial training centres.

Largely Financed By State

The total average strength of the labour corps is about 200,000. They are divided into camps of about 150 each all over the country. The scheme is financed largely by the State which supplies food, clothing, laundry and pocket money amounting to 25 Pfennigs a day, while the district or municipal bodies or even private persons who benefit to any great extent by the work done provide the materials and all other necessities for the work in hand. According to statistics the State supplies about 90 per cent. of the labour required for such schemes and also pays for the training of camp leaders.

According to the law the labour service is to be employed on work of a common nature. Cultivation of arid land, draining of swamps, forestry, settlement and road-making are the chief objects. Such work is in the interests of the public but such that no private undertaking would consider worth-while, so that the interests of business circles and the labour corps in no way clash. During the first two years the labour service increased the annual agricultural output by 30 million rm. 80,000 hectars of new land were reclaimed and great stretches made fit for cultivation and roads repaired and new ones built. But all that has been done hitherto is only a fraction of what is awaiting for the future. The total area of Germany is 46.8 million hectars, but only 25.6 million hectars are cultivated. With the help of the labour service it should be quite possible to increase the total agricultural output by about 2 milliard Reichsmark, or about one-fifth. If the annual strength of the labour corps averages 250,000 this work will take 40 years to complete. The following work would have to be done: 8.5 million hectars, about one-third of all arable and grazing land needs proper irrigation. 1.9 million hectars of swamp are to be cultivated and another 600,000 hectars of heath made into pasture land. One million hectars of farm land needs further protection by dykes against the danger of high tides and floods.

Compulsory labour service has also been announced for girls, but the necessary regulations have not yet been drawn up, so that the existing camps are voluntary. In 1934 about 80,000 girls were either at camps or on farms doing social work and house-work.

"NOISIEST, DIRTIEST BUT MOST THRILLING CITY IN THE WORLD"

How London Strikes Colonial Visitors

What do Dominion and American visitors think of London?

London is the noisiest, dirtiest, but most thrilling city in the world.

It has changed enormously since 1923. So many shops have gone American; its new blocks of flats and its new hotels are in a class by themselves.

The theatres have a "chic" to be found nowhere else.

There is much more green in the centre of London than most of its visitors expected to find.

People are brisker, more prosperous looking, more assertive, than they used to be before the war.

After New Zealand, a London June seems like an excursion to the Arctic, but one would not miss it for all that.

These are a few opinions I gathered from guests at the reception held in honour of American and Dominion visitors by the English Speaking Union (writes Louise Morgan in the "News Chronicle.") The reception was held at Dartmouth House, Burkely Square, and Dame Margaret Lloyd George acted as hostess.

FOR REMEMBRANCE

Each overseas visitor on arriving was presented with a sprig of rose-mary. Many of them are on their first visit.

When I asked them what they most wanted to see, they replied in this order:

The Tower.

The reading room of the British Museum.

Some English gardens.

I asked one charming visitor from Australasia what struck her most on the voyage. She answered:

(1) Haile Selassie getting aboard on the last lap of the voyage and being pressed by everyone for an autograph;

(2) Saying good-bye to the stars of the Southern Hemisphere. "It seemed like cutting the last link with home," she said.

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Books & Their Writers

ELECTRICITY FOR BOYS

ELECTRICITY FOR BOYS.—By Ellison Hawks. Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London, 1936. Price 7/6.

Electricity is called upon to play an ever increasing role in our modern civilization. From household toys to large industrial plants or from agricultural farms to electric traction, it has replaced the old hand-operated or steam-driven machinery. It is for this reason that an average person of our age should acquaint himself with the rudiments of this very fascinating subject.

The book unfolds the secrets of induction coil, dynamo, electric motor, lighting bulbs, X-rays etc. down to the latest luxury such as the radio or the ultra-modern television. The author has successively managed such an ambitious progframme within a space of 387 pages. The method of treatment in each section is to introduce the subject by giving a short historical development and then to explain the principles in a simple and convincing language. This is followed by constructional details of small instruments wherein young boys and girls wishing to make electricity their hobby will find very authentic information. To others, this part is likely to be rather a tiresome reading. The photographic illustrations and explanatory diagrams have made the book very attractive and it deserves to be on the shelf of every school and college library.

N. R.T.

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Memoirs Of A High Priestess Of Romance

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE. Being the Autobiography of Elinor Glyn. Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 1936, Price 15 shillings.

There has been a good demand lately for books of memoirs with the result that the supply took the form of effusion from little known authors anxious to relate incidents devoid of real interest. The book under review does not come under this category; for it is one of the few books of reminiscences that are enjoyable. The depiction of life outside the ken of the vast majority enhances its interest.

Mrs. Glyn needs no introduction for she is widely known throughout the English-speaking world and by Cinema fans. She has been the most criticised and no less abused woman on account of her candid glorification of romance at a time when English Society thought in terms of Victorian prudery enclosed in the strait-jacket of Mrs. Grundy. The idea of a society woman writing novels—unheard-of at the beginning of the century—laid her open to shafts of the severest criticism. This book now comes not only to depict the manners and morals of the society she revealed in her novels, but also, as a defence against the immorality and pandering to lust mistakenly attributed to her. In reality it was nothing of the kind.

Brought up in the backwoods of Canada with a grandmother who exacted strict discipline so much as to require from her tiny self absolute rigid silence without movement or sound for five minutes daily to teach her self-control, her imagination sought an outlet by building fairy kingdoms out of fairy tales and eagerly expecting their materialization. Adventures came when she was still under ten with the excitement provided by a run-away carriage-horse in which she was and the capsizing of a boat that took the family to Jersey from both of which they were saved just in time.

When quite young she began keeping an intimate journal which stood her in good stead, for while recuperating from an illness she took to writing a book out of it purely to pass the dull days of enforced inactivity. The result was the book "The Visit of Elizabeth." the immediate success of the book set her well on the road of authorship rendered necessary later to pay off the debts of a husband who had squandered a fortune and to provide for the education of her children.

Her thirst for romance and vision of romantic things in most situations were faithfully recorded in her journals. The extensive travels and enjoyment that was her lot from an early age added fuel to this excessive fancy and so that she gave free vent in the journals to this worship of love. Her romantic soul constantly sought in flights of unfettered imagination an escape from the limitations of her married life and the burden of a husband totally lacking in romantic ideals. Thus thwarted and too well brought up by 'grandmama's code of conduct" to indulge in promiscuous familiarity herself, she drew from her imagination materials to satisfy her own unfulfilled longing for romantic love, and so, out of her own poverty, she was able to provide the riches of imaginary fulfilment and pour them out into the love starved lives of thousands of others.

The author gives us an intimate insight of the 'beau monde.' We have a kaleidescopic picture of manners and morals of English Society of the "Naughty 'Nineties' and of to-day, of French and American Society and of life at the Russian Courts and in Spain interspersed with keen observation and shrewd reasonings. Not the least interesting bit is the caustic comments of life in Paris during the War and sketches of the personalities of the Peace Treaty.

Mrs. Glyn's memoirs have the gorgeous settings of her novels, which indeed are so vivid and so popular because they form the background of existence actually re-lived and of characters mostly drawn from real life. Most of her travels were undertaken at the invitation of people who wanted her to see their countries and to write about them which accounts for the cosmopolitan settings of her novels.

It is impossible to do justice to this book, for every chapter has a particular interest. Suffice it to say that the reader is treated to such varied fare as a visit to desperadoes of a gold-digging colony, Hollywood, Egypt and most of the European countries and dissertations on re-incarnation and spiritualism. In short it is a combination of travel-books and memoirs interspersed with philosophical considerations of men and events all done in a kindly and sympathetic way. One finishes the last chapter with a feeling of respect for the author and the reflection that "the first writer to dare openly to glorify the joys of love" has been a much misunderstood woman.

S. A. H.

THE MESSAGE OF RAMAKRISHNA

The MESSAGE OF OUR MASTER.—By the First Disciples of Sri Ramakrishna. Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas. pp. 226. Price Re. 1/4.

This book contains some articles written by the monastic disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, whom he chose as the preachers of his gospel. Coming from the pens of Swamis Vivekananda, Brahmananda, Turiyananda, Ramakrishnananda Saradananda, Shivananda, and others, and dealing with the vital problems of spiritual life, such as "The Aim of Religion," The Essence of Religion," "Brahmacharya," "Guru," 'What is true self-surrender?" "Self-knowledge," etc., they are sure to interest and benefit all spiritually-minded people. The treatment of the subjects is not academic or scholarly, but practical, lively and original—such as goes straight to the brain and filters into the heart. The printing and get-up are really admirable.

SPIRITUAL TALKS.—By the First Disciples of Sri Ramakrishna, Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas, pp. 394. Price Re. 1/12.

This nicely printed and excellently got up book will be hailed as a treasure by those with whom religion is something to be realized—achieved by hard, strenuous labour. It consists of talks by the Holy Mother, and Swamis Brahmananda, Premananda, Turiyananda, Shivananda, and Saradananda—all, elect of Sri Ramakrishna. These were all informal heart-to-heart talks prompted by queries of earnest seekers after truth, who noted them down in their private diaries. The answers, be speaking of love and wisdom, solve the doubts and difficulties of a Sadhaka life, and inspire love and confidence in drooping spirits. All the talks, specially those by Swami Turiyananda, seem to be charged with a power which is sure to be melt by every reader.

BRITONS THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Serious Decline In Birth-Rate

The English people are threatened with extinction by a "continual fall" in the nation's birth rate, according to the London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The population will be reduced anywhere from ½ to 1-10th its present size in the next 100 years if the prevailing trend continues, the correspondent said, and complete disappearance is "only a matter of time."

Schools are already being closed, he adds, because there are no children to attend them.

The decline in the birth rate—steady for the last 60 years—is rapidly making a country of old people, the correspondent explains, because "improved sanitation has prolonged life" meanwhile.

Although figures showed England's population has increased by 12.5 per cent. per thousand annually from the beginning of the 19th century to the Great War—the highest rate in Europe—and then slumped to 4.4 per cent. from 1924 to 1934, the Journal's correspondent asserts "these....do not reveal the seriousness of the position." He continues:

"A slight increase of population still exists. What few people realize is that, while a population may increase for some time, its fertility may already be reduced to a level which means, if unchanged, ultimate extinction. This has occurred in England."

JUST OUT:

AURANGZEB AND HIS TIMES

By Zahiruddin Faruki, Rs. 8-8.

In this book Mr. Faruki shows the part played by Aurangzeb in Indian history from the point of view of administration as well as from the standpoint of politics. It is also a detailed study from many angles of Moghal history which are unfamiliar to most students. The author has tapped innumerable sources for the compilation of this book.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

National Anomalies—Stagnate And Disintegrate—National Mind—Irrelevant Analogies—Art And Cultural Problems—Of A Dependant Nation—Art As Acquisitive Luxury—As Dynamic Instrument—Of National Reconstruction—The Progressive Writers' Welcome Emergence—Religiosity Of Havellism—The Rebel Note In Bombay—Directive Action—Where Knights Are Still Bold—Logic And Value Of Art Problems And Events

Two outstanding features mark the utterances of many of those who on ceremonious occasions consider it indispensable to oblige the nation with their elderly wisdom about national art, education or culture. One is their entire unconsciousness of the necessity of directive action. Secondly, their time-serving sentiment remains pleasantly and profitably aloof from live realities of the nation's daily life. The lavish indifference with which they serve literary, art or cultural analogies from other and often better-placed nations, enable them to overlook the position, rank and status of their own nation. Consequently, we have had for the last half a century and more the disheartening spectacle of the anomalies which stagnate and disintegrate national mind and life.

Problems Of A Dependant Nation.

In discussing India's present-day problems of art and culture it has been almost invariably forgotten that these problems are the problems of a dependant nation, that these problems are essentially the question of evolving art and education and culture as active instruments of all-sided national reconstruction and freedom. The nation's heritage in art and culture is valued from a point of view essentially acquisitive.

Acquisitive View

It is valued because it belongs to the nation. It is the property of the nation. It is not, of set purpose and systematically examined for its specific practical application to present-day problems and aspirations. The politically "advanced" is, in India, not seldom socially reactionary and, still more frequently, the socially and politically "radical" act as blind reactionaries in art and culture. The nation's mind thus disintegrated is incapable of aligning its art and cultural resources to the nation-wide task of building up its freedom. It obtains no directive impetus. What it achieves in politics or social reconstruction it compromises and loses in art and culture.

Safe From Infection

National art and culture once identified as the peculiar, or, to use the pet phrase of the romantic antiquarians, the "unique" property of the nation are kept safe from infection of present-day needs or aspirations. They acquire the sanctity and sterility of luxurious existence, existence remote from all contact with the nation's every-day life or its plans for the future.

Align All Cultural Forces

The Progressive Writers emerge none too soon on the Indian horizon. They are more than welcome. They are, in more ways than one, indispensable. They are indispensably welcome for seeking to align radical elements in every aspects and phase of national life and thought for a "united front" against orthodoxy and the lachrymose piety towards the past. And, I am glad that Mr. Ahmed Ali, of the Progressive Writers should be one of the very few who with far-sighted candour have taken upon themselves the not very pleasant task of pricking the "mystic" bubble that has been blown to pompous dimensions by the romantic antiquarians of art "renaissance" from Bengal. If, however, Mr. Ahmed Ali wishes, as he appears to, to make rational art criticism an effective unit in the united front of the writers against reactionary forces, it is essential that he should strengthen himself and his colleagues by specific information and knowledge about art activities and particularly art events happening in the country. Otherwise, he will once again tread the age-old path removed from "actualities."

Madame and Miss Brunner Hungarian painters who are now staying here from last December have completed a portrait of the famous actor of the Kabukiza Theatre and showed it this afternoon at the actor's greenroom at the theatre. Picture shows, Madame and Miss Brunner and Mr. Uzayemon on the occasion.

Importance Of Events

It is these events which reflect the casual flippancy with which the "eminent" in India regale their inarticulate countrymen. These events are left unrecorded in the stencilised text-books and publications on Indian art. If Mr. Ahmed Ali had watched the recent events critically and with care he would surely have known that the "revival" boosted by Bengal has not been, as he seems to believe, based on Ajanta paintings, that the "revival" has been based more on the literature of mystic religiosity and "emotional exhibitionism" than on an impartial evolution of artistic experience or actual art achievements of the past. Moreover, the Bengal "revival" is not the only aspect modern Indian art awakening.

Mr. Ahmed Ali has, moreover, shown himself unaware of the rebel note in art which took initiative in Bombay over a decade ago. The old, orthodox "revival" which Bengal picked up nearly half a century ago and embodied in Havellism, has not been either the only, the first or the last note in the evolution of modern interest in art.

The Rebel Note

Its mystic religiosity, its exclusive archaisms, segregation from life and from modern aspirations, its childish game of contrast between the conflicting "material" art of the West and the 'spiritual' art of the East, its "ivory-tower" attitude and unmitigated individualism has been with consistent logic and effectively challenged from Bombay. Bombay's cry for art unfettered by alien domination, for all opportunities for instruction and employment of Indian artists, its fight for New Delhi and India House decorations, its Prize of Delhi Scheme, its emphasis on social, economic, vocational and political objectives not less than on archaic mannerisms, its definite recognition of the modern cultural impact from the West, its contemptuous rejection of art for art's sake—all these form an instructive chapter in the evolution of modern art in India.

And, it is necessary and advisable that Mr. Ahmed Ali and his Progressive friends should study this heretic movement carefully, impartially and first-hand. It is necessary to strengthen their attack against entrenched orthodoxy and vested interests in art. It is advisable for national economy of our intellectual resources. I cite here a typical example of Havellism.

Sweeping Insignificance

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy who had the opportunity recently to offer "some remarks" on the occasion of the opening of the Art Gallery of the Modanpalle Theosophical College prefaced them with a certificate about his interest and his study of art in India and Europe. This is the reported result of his interest and study of Indian and European art:—

"Many wise things, he said, had been said about the scope and meaning of Indian art. But he did not think there was any essential difference between Indian art and any other art. Indian painting and sculpture, whether of Ajanta or Kangra Valley, or of the Mughal and Rajput schools, tried to evoke something from within. On the other hand, the schools of Veronese and Titian and others did all the work themselves and left nothing to the imagination. In essence, however, as distinguished from method, there was no real difference. In fundamentals, art was universal. Indian art had its analogue in primitive and modern art all over the world. Art, the speaker concluded, was one of the most harmonising and universalising of the effort of humanity."

Note the sweeping insignificance of the nebulous generalisations. Indian art "tried to evoke something from within." European art —which he restricts for some strange, shall we say mystic reasons, to what he calls the "schools of Veronese and Titian"—did "all the work themselves and left nothing to imagination."

Inane "Humanity"

Having offered this bit of cheap contrast peculiar to Havellism as a courtesy token to his host Dr. Cousins, one of the most devoted of the Havellite "accolade," Sir C. P. Ramaswamy fortifies himself, quite illogically of course, with a plocting gesture and lofty tolerance against the rebel instincts of the younger generation. Art being "the most harmonising and universalising of the efforts of humanity," why worry to know anything specific about art, Eastern or Western? Is it not enough just to hint at the cultural superiority of those who evoke "something from within?"

Why worry about the local or national problems of art, opportunities of instruction and employment of artists, the social, economic, vocational or political objectives or modern aspirations of art? All that the majority of the intellectuals doped by cheap sentiment need is the flattering tribute to their non-existent "spiritual" superiority.

Will Progressives Watch Them?

And, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy is not the only "eminent" ready and willing to supply the dope. Sir Radhakrishna has often practised the benevolent exercise. Art and culture are regions where charitably inclined but ill-informed knights are still bold. Mr. Ahmed Ali and the "Progressives" should watch them closely, if they desire to direct the writers effectively towards radical objectives.

An Anthem For The League

During a recent international lull, marked by a period of intense diplomatic inactivity, certain sovereign states put forward the following versions of an International Anthem for the League of Nations.—"Gadfly" in "World Review of Reviews.")

To The Tune Of "God Save The King"

God save our noble League,
God save our far-flung League,
God save our League!
Bolstered by private pact,
Fractured but still intact,
Pray with each dirty act,
God save our League!

Not we the world's police,
Though in the cause of peace
Champions supreme;
Not for our Empire's might
We for downtrodden Right
Do everything but fight . . .
Course too extreme!

Through Facist friends implant
Strength in the Covenant
Freed from intrigue;
Second we stand to none
Watching its work undone,
But, though we cut and run,
God save our League!

* * * *

To The Tune Of "La Marseillaise"

Arise, O League of Nations,
Guarding Frances' holy ground!
Away with vacillations,
By sacred Treaties bound,
Gather round, gather round,
gather round!

"Cordon Sanitaire" collective
Pledged mutually we stand,
Give, Powers, a helping hand
To La Patrie protective.
En garde, Sister States!
Our foemen fortify!
For peace; for peace, man France's gates,
Locarno and Versailles!

To The Tune Of "La Giovinezza"

League of Nations, League of Nations,
Join in overdue ovations,
Fired by Fascist salutations
Peace is Mussolini's bride!
But the bridegroom, "che peccato,"
Lord of Rome's imperial era
Suffers from "conto blocato"
Or some scarcity of lira. . . .
League of Nations, cease to palter,
Cast your coin on Caesar's altar
Lest he go and bomb Gibraltar,
London, Hong-Kong and Port Said!
If the Council's disapproval
Chill victorious endeavour
After many a sham removal
Aloisi leaves for ever!
Buy the world's supreme attraction,
Titan of dynamic action,
Now replete to satisfaction,
Throned amid the satisfied!

* * * *

To The Tune Of "The Blue Danube"

The Little Entente, we three, we three,
Bid the Nations beware of Hungary
Who are plotting our sacred soil to wrest
From Prague and Belgrade and Bucharest!
Our souls erupt our pulses glow
With fervour for the Status Quo:
When we Slavs
Hate by halves
Shall the Danube backward flow?

To The Tune Of "The Volga Boat Song"

U.S.S.R.! U.S.S.R.!
Against the current, Nations, pull!
U.S.S.R.! U.S.S.R.!
Cease to pull these different ways,
Peace is indivisible.
Nations, pull, or sink the boat!
Ai da da ai da, ai da da ai da!
Pacts are individual—
All must pull to keep afloat,
U.S.S.R.! U.S.S.R.!
Look with realistic gaze,
Soviets heave in unison
On the Dnieper, Dniester, Don,
Ai da da ai da, ai da da ai da!
Dnieper, Dniester, Neva, Don!

Peace, like plenty, must be planned
Ten-year-talks are not enough,
U.S.S.R.! U.S.S.R.!
Only Comrades understand.
Nations, call each other's bluff!
Years already past the flood,
Ai da da ai da, ai da da ai da!
Still the boat sticks in the mud.
U.S.S.R.! U.S.S.R.!
Dnieper, Dniester, Neva, Don. . . .
Sticks in the mud.

Abyssinia had also composed an Anthem, but was found to have lost her voice; so having sat on these efforts, the Council of Eighteen appointed a Committee of Nine which deputed a Commission of Five which elected an Assembly of One who rejected the lot in favour of the following:—

To The Tune Of "The Red Flag"

Geneva flies the flag of truce,
A banner white in constant use.
Stern measures make Dictators frown,
So white goes up and red comes down.

The white clout's hailed in every State,
The hero Nazi thinks it great,
To brave Japan it bringe relief,
It is Il Duce's handkerchief!

It keeps Geneva's door ajar,
Protecting members near and far,
Where'er its valiant hue is flown,
From share in quarrels not their own.

Beneath its folds the hot-heads learn,
In times of crisis, to adjourn:

So armed aggressors need not fear—
We'll keep the white flag flying here!

* * * *

To The Tune Of "La Brabanconne"

O League of Nations, ally strong,
If Germany our soil invade,
To thee our hearts, to thee our song,
To thee our dues will still be paid.

Moved, League, by our devotion warm,
Bid suicidal Sanctions cease,
In thine own framework seek reform
To welcome Italy and Peace!

Forgery Charge Against "Lawrence Of Arabia"

Biographer Refutes Allegation Of Sharp Practice

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following letter received from Mr. Robert Graves:

Sir,—A copy of your issue of June 16 has just reached me here, with a front page article on an alleged mistranslation by the late Colonel Lawrence of the Emir Feisal's Arabic footnote to the Arab-Jewish treaty of Friendship signed on January 3, 1919.

This must have been signed by Feisal either as the ruler-elect (under a French mandate) of Syria, a position from which, after Clemenceau's retirement, the French were not slow in ousting him or as representative of his father, Hussein, the King of Hedjaz, whom Ibn Saud, on Hussein's refusal to renounce his self-assumed title of "King of the Arabic Countries", drove into exile a year or two later. I cannot, therefore, see that the peace treaty has present validity, the title under which one of the parties signed having long ceased to have political existence.

LAWRENCE NO ARABIST.

But to suggest that Lawrence was a "faultless Arabic scholar" is altogether false. He was fluent in a colloquial Arabic of his own invention, a mixture of Syrian, Mespotamian and Arabin dialects, but never pretended to be an Arabist. Indeed, when in 1927 I submitted to him the draft of my biography, "Lawrence and the Arabs," and credited him with being able to read and write Arabic fluently, he commented in the margin "not a blinking word!"

The handwriting you reproduce is certainly his own and not a Jewish forgery, but it is far less likely that Lawrence mistranslated Feisal's Arabic footnote than that Feisal "mellowed" for Lawrence's benefit the text of what he had written.

A PROPHECY VERIFIED

Lawrence wrote to me in 1927 that if Iraq succeeded in making a modern statee of itself the people of Syria would be involved in a similar experiment. (His prophecy is coming true.) He added.

"Arabia will always, I hope, stand out of the movements of the settled parts, as will Palestine, too, if the Zionists, make good. Their problem is the problem of the third generation. Zionist success would enormously reinforce the material development of Arab Syria and Iraq."

What he was unable to foresee was the recent rapid increase of immigration into Palestine (as a result of anti-Jewish propaganda in Germany), which has upset the political balance there.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT GRAVES.

"Pride of ancestry may be carried to extremes."

"Yet," replied Miss Cayenne, "it ought to be encouraged. It is the only thing I know of that could influence some people to speak kindly of their relations."

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(A Study In The Old And New Phases Of Life.)

(BY R. K. DALAL, B. COM., F.S.A. A., R.A.)

Like a juggler's bag my Scrap Book is an exhaustible store of many little odds and ends—words, phrases, expressions, thoughts, jokes, satires, anecdotes, poetry and what-not. A dip in this motley collection will reward one with quite a lot of interesting things. Here are three pairs of word pictures, each one recalling in its inimitable way the two phases of life, the old and the new, the old fashioned and the modern, the uncultured and the cultured, the ignorant and the intelligent. What is still more engaging in these pictures is the thin irony that runs through their outlines, heightening and bringing into relief the contrast delightfully.

AT THE OFFICE:

What good does so much higher and higher education do to one in solving practical problems of life, one may well ask. Does the modern education fit you even for the ordinary day to day business of life? Take for example, this little bit of business which confronts all of us in our time—namely, the job of asking the Boss for a rise. The picture I present you shows clearly what a wonderful advantage the man of wide culture has over the one lacking in these academical and university qualifications.

This Picture:

The ordinary ignorant sort of fellow in the office just barges into the private room of the Boss:—

"Good Morning, Chief."

"Oh?"

"I'll be completing five years' service for the firm and .....er....."

"Uh?"

"I.....er.....that is, may I be allowed a little increase....."

"Get Cut."

And that, only too frequently, is that.

And This:

But now consider the joyous case of one who has attended a term or two at the college and applied his intellect to such modern subjects as Economics, Practical Psychology and Philosophy. When such a man desires a rise in his salary, does he dash into the office like a bull in a bucket shop? Oh No, He does not. He sets about it scientifically, methodically and thoughtfully.

First he calls Psychology to his aid. He observes carefully whether the Chief's reflexes are conditioned by the latest from the college courses, the proximity of the opening time or the phases of the moon. He puts on the tie, the pattern and the colour of which will have no adverse effect on the Chief's glands and react like a red rag to a bull. He sees to it that the office boy whistles tunes that soothe and charm, not excite and inflame. And when all the emotional influences are propitious he insinuates himself into the sanctum sanctity of the Chief's room.

"What ho", says the Chief affably.

(Now our hero calls up his college economics).

"Sir," he says, "trade as you know, has been showing a progressive decline".

"Ah! Yes."

"Why? Because the purchasing power of the community is contracted. More consumers are needed."

"Undoubtedly."

"Very well. I am a member of the community. I'm willing to consume anything, given the necessary currency. I suggest you increase my purchasing power by say, another twenty rupees a month.....".

"I'll think about it", says the Boss.

He does, and decides that he can't stick high brows at any price. So the rise is granted.

Thus the first chap gets his sack and the second gets his rise. And the second chap is now able to make use of his third subject, Philosophy, which just shows you how the same path in life may be traversed differently with different destinations.

MARRIAGE PROPOSAL.

One thing which marks the progress more than anything else in the West is the manner and the method of marriage proposals. Here are two versions of the same: One in 1885 and another in 1935. Between them there is a mere space of 50 years, yet look at the gapping yawn between the two forms.

This Picture:

IN THE YEAR 1885:

"Dear Miss Browning,

If the assurance of a life time devotion can move your heart to the acceptance of the offer, which I here lay at your feet in all trepidation of spirit, you will make me the proudest and the happiest man alive. I know that I am in many ways unworthy of one so admirably equipped with beauties of the mind and heart, which have been so carefully nurtured in rich and coloured home—a home which I am asking you to leave for what seems to you a humble cottage, but believe me, dear Miss Browning, I should be ever your devoted lover and husband.

Alfred Thomas."

And That:

IN THE YEAR 1935:

Over the 'phone:

"Who is it? Oh, It's you, Tonny. Yes, it's Pam speaking —You sounded so hoarse, I didn't recognise the voice. You what? —Say it again—again Tonny, dear—Marry me? Did you say marry? Oh, you poor sweet lad ....Last night? You thought I ....where was I last night? We were at "Green Bus?" Oh, so we were....of course, I like you.... but are you serious? Bridesmaids and everything? Have you come into a fortune? I am not cheap to run, you know....Haven't I read? Read what? Uncle recently deceased....on....well, I don't mind. You're a sweet lad ....Now? But I was just going to bed....Spot of supper.... where? Oh, all right....fifteen minutes. (Rings off).

HALF A CENTURY OF CIVILISATION

Let me conclude by a pair of pictures which delightfully satirises civilisation.

This Picture:

YEAR 1876:

"Farmer at the plough,
Wife milking cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Son threshing the barn,
All happy to a charm".

And That:

YEAR 1926:

"Farmer gone to see the show,
Daughter at the piano,
Madam gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the Farm".

Civilisation come with a vengeance, it seems.

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World's Most Dangerous Places

The two most dangerous places in the world are Outer Mongolia and the Middle Danube, declared Dr. Gooch, president of the National Peace Congress, at Leeds.

Austria, he suggested, was to be sacrificed by Mussolini as part of his bargain with Hitler.

This alliance was necessary to Mussolini because the advent of Leon Blum and the Left Government in France had left him alone among the nations.

FIERY RELICS

One of London's most neglected museums is that of the London Fire Brigade at Southwark. Here are relics and records of more than a century's fire-fighting, some of which, as for example, a row of battered dented, and blackened helmets, are a grim reminder of the fireman's perilous calling. For these helmets all belonged to men who lost their lives at fires.

That bogus calls—now received at the rate of 1,300 annually—were a curse even in early Victorian times is proved by records in a massive volume of old fire reports. Various other entries strike a whimsical note, such as an outbreak attributed to "a jackdaw mischievously playing with matches," and the record of a call from a man who mistook the "Northern Lights" for some terrific Thames-side conflagration.

Other treasures include scooped-out tree trunks that once served as water-mains, antiquated leather hoses and hydrants, models of old-fashioned engines, and a still working manual fire-engine which a donkey used to wh'sk round.

Early next year, when the Brigade moves into new headquarters on the Albert Embankment, these relics will be in a spacious museum where the public will be admitted on Wednesdays.

AIR BOMBING OF "NATIVES"

Protests In Commons Against R. A. F. Display

Lord Cranborne (C.—Under Foreign Secretary) returned a bare 'No' to a question put by Mr. Thorne (Lab.—Plaistow) in the House of Commons.

Whether, in view of the fact that the Foreign Office recently suggested to a British film company that it should delete scenes in the film 'Rhodes of Africa' depicting the shooting down of natives by machine-gun fire as a purely defensive measure, he would consider making similar representations in regard to the proposed feature in the Royal Air Force display at Hendon which was to show the bombing of an undefended native village by aircraft.

Sir Philip Sassoon (C.—Under Secretary for Air) writes in reply to Miss Wilkinson (Lab.—Jarrow), who questioned him on the same subject, that one item of the air display will depict an attack by aircraft on a band of marauders who have been engaged in murder, looting, and other outrages. 'The airmen who will represent them', he states, 'will be dressed in native costumes of a generalised type, but I do not think that the presentation of an imaginary scene of this kind will be misunderstood by public opinion in this country or elsewhere."

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"MY HORNCHESTRA"

TRAFFIC-JAM GIVES POPULAR RADIO STAR BRIGHT IDEA OF EXTRACTING MUSIC FROM MOTOR HORNS

How did I hit on the Hornchestra idea? Well, first of all, it seems that in these highly competitive times there is very little money in 'straight' music unless you are a Kreisler or a Menuhin . . . .

A novelty element in your performance becomes essential. You have to stand on your head to play a Bach concerto or manipulate a piano-accordion on a flying trapeze.

Anyway, the idea began with a traffic jam of which yours truly was the cause (writes Stanelli, the popular radio star, in "Tit-Bits".) My car conked out, and a spreading phalanx of other vehicles snorted and rattled impatiently behind me. I felt the hostile glare of a thousand eyes as I made desperate attempts to coax the empty carburetter into fresh activity. Then a bright youth in a streamlined two-seater started it. Pip! went the shrill voice of his little silver hooter; BEEEEP! responded a neighbouring Rolls-Royce majestically . . . . Honk! Honk! (This undignified contribution from a lorry.) All the other cars followed suit. Toot-toot! said an irate Klaxon. Presently, you never heard such an unearthly din . . . Peeeeeep! Pip! Pip! BEEEEEP! Honk! Peeep! Toooot!

When I emerged from the embarrassing situation, and was able to look back on it in an even frame of mind. I was struck by the prodigious variety of tones one could derive from common or garden motor-horns. By Jove! That was an idea . . . .!

From Drama To Comedy

A lot of people to whom I mentioned it weren't keen. But I was determined to try it out. You would never believe the trouble I had in getting the right horns. I searched all over London. I went to garages, salvage dumps, shops, and the Caledonian Market. Eventually I obtained the full range that I needed.

Well, as you know, the idea caught on. After a lot of experiments and a good many shocks from the battery. I had it ready for the halls. Once Albert Whelan was on before me. My crazy instrument stood in the wings awaiting my turn. A nonchalant young carpenter leaned with all his weight on the full range of tiny knobs controlling the seven electric horns! A fearful, discordant blast resounded throughout the theatre. Albert Whelan was unperturbed. With remarkable composure he said, simply: "I hear Stanelli has arrived. I had better hurry up and conclude my act . . . .!"

My real name is Edward Stanley de Groot. I was born in Dublin on June 16th, 1894. And exactly a week later, another Edward of far greater distinction than myself was born. He now occupies the throne of England!

"I can beat you there!" says Norman Long (he is looking over my shoulder as I write), "my sister was born on the very day!" 'Of my birth-day?' I ask, feeling pleased with myself. 'No, you idiot!' says Norman. 'The King's!'

I took violin lessons when I was six. After gaining scholarships at both the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College I became a solo violinist and gave recitals. This was followed by a spell of fiddle work under Sir Henry Wood at the Queen's Hall. I also played in Beecham's orchestra . . . . I then became solo violinist in the first super picture house in London—the Marble Arch Pavilion. This was in 1913.

I also tried straight acting, but all my efforts at tense drama seemed to evoke titters instead of sympathetic responsiveness. That settled it! I would turn to comedy.

Well, before I had a chance, the war was upon us. I became an infantryman, and it was characteristic of the wartime procedure that, having secured my 'crossed guns' for first-class marksmanship, I was put into the bombing section! After serving in the line with the London Scottish for a year, I joined the 56th Divisional concert party called 'Bow Bells'. This included Mark Leslie and Fred Edgar.

After the war we toured with 'Bow Bells'. Then Mark Leslie, Fred Edgar and I, branched out into a separate vaudeville act on our own. The usual style—songs at the piano and so on . . . Well, to our surprise, we hit the three-figure mark in two weeks.

B. B. C. And My Stag Party

As Stanelli and Edgar, Fred and I toured England, South Africa, Canada and the United States for some years. The Hornchestra came about two years ago; my latest innovation, of course, is my Stag Party or, as the B.B.C. has re-named it, the Bachelor Party.

I know it is customary to make scrupulous acknowledgments to the helpful encouragement and sympathetic understanding of one's wife. But I really am anxious, in my own case, to say how valuable my wife's opinions and criticisms have been. Her approval of various ideas that other people have pooh-poohed—such as the Hornchestra—gave me heart to see them through. I once wrote a little sketch for the Children's Hour and showed it to her. 'What do you think of it?' I asked. She scanned it and said, 'Lousy!' I was peeved. 'All right', I said, 'write one yourself!' My challenge was accepted. She turned out a first-rate script.

We met quite accidentally. Trevor Watkins was unable to appear at a concert through laryngitis. And they sent for me to deputize. It was then that I met her. We call Trevor Watkins 'Laryngitis' now!

Penal Servitude For British Woman Doctor

Convicted Of Illegal Operations On Women

A woman doctor was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and a nurse to 12 months' hard labour at the Old Bailey early this month.

They were Dr. Laura Winifred Sanders Bliss (41), of Harley Street, W., and Bayfield House, Little Bookham, Surrey, and Nancy Melina Hermitage Bickell (29) The charge against them was conspiring to perform illegal operations on women and with performing illegal operations on five women. Both pleaded not guilty, says the "News Chronicle".

The prosecution's case was that five women, whose names it was requested should not be published, consulted Dr. Bliss and that afterwards illegal operations were performed on them at Bayfield House.

Fees ranging from £25 to a hundred guineas were paid.

"NECESSARY FOR HEALTH."

In her evidence Dr. Bliss denied that she had done anything illegal, stating that she specialised in women's complaints and that what she did was necessary in the interests of her patient's health.

The Lord Chief Justice, passing sentence, said that the accused had been convicted upon the clearest possible evidence on every count in the indictment.

"It is quite obvious to me that you, Mrs. Bliss, have been practising as a professional abortionist," he said, "using your skill in the kind of cases we have seen.

"I am not sure I am not erring on the side of leniency when I pass sentence of three years' penal servitude."

When the case was resumed, a woman juror was absent. The clerk said he had received a medical certificate from her. Dr. Bliss and Nurse Bickell gave the necessary consent for the trial to continue with 11 jurors.

Further cross-examined by Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., Dr. Bliss agreed that she had treated a large number of young women between the ages of 20 and 30, but had had many middle-aged and elderly people and also a few young men at Bayfield House.

NOT ENTITLED TO DEGREES.

Mr. Cassels handed a letter to Dr. Bliss, who agreed that she had signed herself L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

She was not entitled to M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., although she had taken part of the examination, she added.

Nurse Bickell, who said that she went to Bayfield House in August, 1934, denied that she had told one of the patients that Dr. Bliss would not see her unless she had the fee.

Dr. Frederick John McCann, gynaecologist, of Wimpole Street, W., replying to Sir Patrick Hastings, said that the proper course for a doctor if he found an abortion inevitable was to terminate it as soon as possible. Assuming Dr. Bliss' description of the patient was correct, her treatment was the only successful one that could be given.

After an absence of 25 minutes, the jury found both the accused guilty on all counts in the indictment.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To rid clothing of grass stains, cover the stains with glycerine and white of egg mixed, using equal quantities. Leave on a few hours and then wash the material in the usual way. Or else you can rub the stain with molasses, leaving it on overnight. Wash it out in warm water and repeat if necessary.

* * * *

Small pieces, such as handkerchiefs and napkins, should be froned out straight with a veary hot iron and the folding saved to be done when the plug is removed from the socket. This saves heat. A warm iron can do the work of folding as well as a hot iron.

A CONTRAST IN HUSBANDS

English wives are afraid to buy hats that their husbands might not like.

Miss Viola Sherif, the American style-expert now visiting London, uttered this reproof in a discussion with Mme. Madelon Chaumet, the Berkeley Street milliner.

"The Englishwoman's first thought in choosing a hat," said Miss Sherif, "is 'Will John like it?'

"The American woman buys a hat, tells her husband how smart it is—and leaves him to pay the bill."

This view was hotly contested by Mme. Chaumet.

"It may have been true a few years ago," she said, "but the Englishwoman to-day has much more confidence in her own taste. She chooses what she thinks will suit her."—"News Chronicle"

DO'S AND DON'T'S ABOUT COSMETICS

Good features do not count half so much as skill in using cosmetics and in daintiness and good grooming. Everyone needs prompting now and then. There are so many things to remember when it comes to beauty care.

Here are a few of them. Glance at them occasionally just to check up on your habits (writes Jacqueline Hunt in the "Montreal Gazette.")

Do these things: Use a base for make-up if you need it—a light creamy preparation for a dry skin; a cooling, slightly astringent power lotion for an oily skin.

Pat or fluff the powder on gently, working up from the throat and covering the chin, cheeks, nose, forehead and temples. Blend, and remove the excess with a soft brush or piece of clean cotton.

Choose powder the colour of your skin or just slightly darker and use for all exposed parts.

Dot cream rouge on lightly and blend carefully before powdering.

Use lipstick if you need it, but choose a soft, youthful shade. Apply first to the centre of the lips and blend outward and inward with the fingertips.

Use eye shadow only for evening and formal afternoon occasions. When used in the daytime, choose a soft shade and use only a hint of it near the lashline and upward about half way to the brows.

Use mascara sparingly, brushing it on to the upper lashes with upward strokes and on to the lower lashes with light crosswise strokes. Use an eyebrow pencil only if your brows are scanty and pale and need darkening. Then follow the natural arch.

Things not to do: Do not scrub powder into the skin. It is apt to clog the pores and cause irritation. And don't forget your neck—front and back—and your forehead when you powder.

Do not use too much rouge. It makes you look old and harsh. Do not rouge the lower lip as heavily as you do the upper.

Do not use eye shadow on the inner corners of your eyelids. And never apply shadow to your lower lid. It makes you look hollow-eyed and ill.

Do not use so much mascara that your lashes stick together or appear beaded. If you happen to get too much colour on your lashes, blink them against a cleansing tissue to blot up the excess.

Never pluck your eyebrows into a thin, sharp line. This makes you look hard and unnatural. To give a clean-cut, wide-awake appearance, pluck stray hairs over the bridge of your nose and those that grow down towards the eyelids.

Never fluff your hair down over your forehead in dips and scallops, or pull it over on your cheeks to hide the natural contours of your face and forehead.

FILM STAR'S BRIDE OF 19

Mr. Henry Wilcoxon, the 30 year-old British film star, has married miss Sheila Browning, a 19-year-old actress, at the Los Angeles home of Mr. Ralph Forbes, the London actor.

Corinne Griffith, the film actress, was secretly married to Mr. George Preston Marshall, of Washington, D.C., the "millionaire laundryman."

TO MR. & MRS. COCONUT—TWINS

Full-blooded aboriginal twins, the first in Australia for many years, have been born at the Weips Mission Station, on the gulf of Carpentaris. The proud father's name is Coconut, says Austral News. He arrived at the station looking very agitated and told the superintendent's wife that "Ethel bin find two piccaninies". The twins are now the pride of the settlement.

AIR TRAVEL IN GERMANY.

Air services between towns and seaside resorts are becoming increasingly used in Germany. Last summer the Lufthansa Line ran daily service to all the Baltic Sea bathing resorts. This year the service has been doubled and combined aeroplane and steamer return tickets are being issued for places that are not directly accessible by air.

WOMEN NOW ELIGIBLE FOR EDISON GRANTS

The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation announces that women will be considered for Edison grants, an annual award of 100 scholarships as a living memorial to the inventor. A women's committee to select women candidates with an aptitude for scientific pursuits will be appointed.

WOMAN'S AIR RECORD

World's altitude record for women fliers set up by Mlle. Maryse Hilsz, the 33-year-old French airwoman three days ago is now officially stated to be 46,940 feet. She has thus beaten the record of Countess Carina Nagronne (Italy), and the French record for men.

MATERNITY HOMES IN RUSSIA

Replace Birth Control Clinics

Thousands of birth-control clinics throughout the Soviet Union, where abortions were carried out, have been converted into maternity homes.

This follows the issue last month of a decree which ended the system of easy divorce and abolished the only widely-known method of birth-control.

Under the terms of the decree abortions are forbidden except to save the life of the mother or in cases of hereditary disease.

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World's History In Postage Stamps

Tale Of Many A Victory As Well As Defeat Of Nations Can Be Traced On Them

Every war and revolution throws up its quota of strange looking postage stamps. The stamp being something of a national emblem, it is not surprising that Governments like to tell the world all about themselves and their place in the scheme of things through the medium of the label. Thus, the progress of many wars can be traced on postage stamps, the tale of many a victory and defeat, writes Mr. Joseph Cannon in the "Irish Press."

It is usual for the conqueror to pounce on the stamps of the vanquished and deface them with his trade mark, so to speak. Thus he sets his seal upon his victory.

It is, therefore, only to be expected that the stamps that will be circulating in Abyssinia in future will carry an Italian overprint; and it may be mentioned that the Italians have a peculiar weakness for issuing commemorative and special stamps. They know that Government propaganda distributed in this manner be very effective, since it travels to the most remote parts of the earth. In due course we shall no doubt see picturesque Italian Colonial stamps brought into use in Abyssinia, but, pending their manufacture, an issue of a provisional nature will do duty.

At present Haile Selassie, once the "King of Kings" and Lion of Judah, is shown on the majority of the stamps of Abyssinia, while other denominations picture the Empress Waizerumenen and a statue of Menelik II. It was Menelik, it will be remembered, who gave the Italians their marching orders at Adowa away back in the nineties—when the odds were more even and a fight was a fight. Ethiopia has commemorated Menelik on her stamps and raised a monument to his forty-year-old victory.

All the stamps have been printed in Paris from engraved plates. They are large and colourful and packed with ornamentation, while the portrait of the late Emperor shows him dressed up to kill and seemingly wearing no end of jewels and precious metal. Now the invaders have his country's stamps to play with, and it will be hard to discern the likeness of the Emperor behind their overprints.

Red Cross Stamps

Once again the stamps shows history in the making. Incidentally, the African War has already given birth to Red Cross stamps in Abyssinia as well as some locally produced provisional labels. So, when a native of, say, Timbuctoo, gets a letter from a relative up in Abyssinia and sees the features of the Emperor on the stamp terribly defaced, he will know at once that the war is at an end.

The Great War was naturally rich in philatelic souvenirs; it would take a big volume to describe in detail the many and varied issues that the world upheaval gave rise to.

They include "Occupation" stamps issued by invading armies, charity labels sold in aid of crippled soldiers and their dependants, stamps that were printed on card and used as money, stamps printed on the backs of captured German War maps, on wallpaper, and on cigarette paper, "War Tax" stamps, and all sorts of provisional and makeshift issues. There are a number of remarkable designs to be seen, too.

New Italian Stamp.

In those days stamps were produced, of course, under very trying conditions and anything that looked like a postal label was considered good enough, yet the Turkish Government went to the trouble and expense of printing a special series for use in Egypt when it would be captured by them!

Since the War revolutions have become quite popular, each one leaving in its trail a few choice souvenirs for the stamp collector. Kings' faces are less common in the stamp album than they used to be and a terse word written in bold black or red letters across the face of a monarch on a stamp tells the story simply and without frills. Then come the first stamps of the republic.

South American Issues

South America seems to be the home of revolutions; the stamps that these States have turned out would delight the heart of any revolutionary. To all appearances the revolts are generally successful as is evidenced by the nature of the stamps. New presidents are chosen with great frequency; on one occasion a president who ordered new stamps with a portrait of himself from the U.S.A. was (to use an Americanism) "put on the spot" before the supply of labels arrived!

There is some justification for likening the modest stamp to a newspaper that reflects history in the making; there is always an interesting story to be read between the lines, by getting at the background of the stamp.

Present-day stamps tell the news in their own way. Recent events, such as the death of Queen Astrid and the return of the King of Greece, and so on, are commemorated in the album of the philatelist. It is hardly likely that the trouble in Palestine will occasion the issue of special labels, though much of Palestine's previous history is written on stamps.

In Europe for some time past political propaganda has been distributed very freely through the Post Office. In her Saar plebiscite campaign Germany, with characteristic thoroughness, used special stamps and postal slogans on letters. We had such postmarks as "The Saar is German" and then stamps inscribed "The Saar Comes I come."

It is worth noting that both Germany and Italy have recently issued stamps carrying militaristic designs, those of the latter country featuring modern war scenes very vividly in photogravure, while Germany's "Remembrance" labels portray a grim soldier wearing the familiar steel helmet. Later German emissions are dedicated to the triumph of Hitler and Nazi success. So the stamp reflects the trend of world politics. . . . .

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2. This is the limit to which you could thrust your lips.
3. A soft West Wind which blows with her.
4. The hill on which the holy place stands is electrified.
5. Rent out the land as it causes shelter.
6. You cannot avoid her even in that which fills the void.

(For Solution see page 56.)

BIOLOGIST FORECASTS NEW TYPE OF MAN

Changes now going on in the human skull which forecast a new type of man were reported last month to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This prediction was made in a study of ear bones described by Thomas Horace Evans, of the Long Island College of Medicine.

"There are already structural differences enough among men", said Evans, "to subdivide the human race now, whatever it may have been in the past. The evolution of man is not a question first of his ancestor, but of what human ancestors he has had and to what forms he will give rise.

"It is a mistake to worry about the apes. There are now terrestrial forms of man which have animal forms of cranium, and there are changes now going on which will cause future surprise.

"The ear-bones are signs of these changes. All jaw elements are significant. The known races are not the groups of animal forms already discussed. Something exists and is at work more deeply, dimly seen by Sir Arthur Keith and others.

"What this really is, is some sets of changes throughout the body. But the cranial changes are plainly evident. A new animal man will be found, and several lines will develop."

FOR HIGHEST QUALITY IN LOCAL RECEPTION!

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Here's the Radio that local-broadcast listeners have been waiting for - the new 1936 Lumophon Model V. E. 301. And at a price that is a revelation considering its custom-built characteristics.

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THE ETHIOPIAN TRAGEDY

LAST ACT

Scene—The Peace Palace At Geneva—Premier Van Zeeland Of Belgium In The Chair—Delegates Of 48 Countries Present—Gomes Of Mexico Absent

Scene—The Peace Palace

Haile Selassie enters the hall and demands the right to put the Ethiopian case before the League. The Swiss delegate opposes, but thanks to the advocacy of Eamon de Valera of Erin, the Negus is allowed to address the August Assembly. Speaking with ease, in his native Amharic, Ras Taffari bitterly indicts Italy and the League alike and dwells at length on the differential treatment meted out to Abyssinia. He makes a stirring appeal to the League to intervene and save his broken people. There is deep silence. Finally, waxing eloquent the conquering Lion of Judah Asks: "What reply shall I take back to my broken people?" The answer

"Poor Fido, every day he hopes the fellow will throw him the pancake."

he gets is applause. Sad and disillusioned, the Negus leaves the hall.

Haile Selassie having left, Mr. Eden of England suggests that sanctions against Italy be removed. The Socialists Blum of France talks glibly of peace for all peoples and with all peoples. "France" he declares, "will not agree to the weakening of the League. She wants collective security to be a reality." How this result is to be achieved, he does not stop to consider. The only

"I heard a noise—jumped out of bed and saw a foot protruding from under the bed."
"A burglar?"
"No, my husband, he had heard the noise first!"

constructive proposal comes from de Valera. "Let the great Powers of the earth get together and make territorial adjustments and sacrifices for the common good. Thus only can the menace of war be averted." The Assembly is most impressed, but whether the great Powers will ever meet in conference to give effect to this proposal is another matter. On July 4th, the Assembly, by an overwhelming majority, adopts a formal Resolution closing the Ethiopian affair. The delegates then sing a solemn dirge over Ethiopia and depart for their homes with the satisfaction of having done their duty and saved the League Exeunt all.

H. L. SALDANHA.

STEP-CHILDREN'S WEDDING STARTS HEADACHES

Now here's a how-do-you-do.

Joseph A Polito and Lena E. Di Biasi, both of Worcester, Mass, filed on June 15, marriage intentions—and started a chain of headaches among those who like to puzzle out relationships.

They were step-brother and step-sister.

A short time ago Frank Polito and Lena Di Biasi were married.

After the marriage of the children, the now Mrs. Polito will become her daughter's mother-in-law and also mother-in-law of her step-son.

By the same impending ceremony Frank Polito will become his son's father-in-law and his step-daughter's father-in-law. And he will remain the husband of the mother-in-law and step-mother of his son's step-sister and wife.

Casting ahead a year or so and imagining a blessed event it appears Joseph Polito would become the step-uncle of his own son or daughter and by the same token the bride-elect would be a step-aunt to her own child or children.

FROWN PLEASE—THIS IS NO JOKE

Keep back those smiles—this is about a very serious subject, the German Army. Germany's counterpart of Old Bill is banished, and the sergeant-major is from now on to be regarded with only the most dignified awe.

With all the authority of its high-sounding title, the Reichs Bureau for Vaudeville Performances has ruled that henceforth there must be no fun at the army's expense. The uniform must be kept "superior to mockery and ridicule."

Lake Tsana in Italian Hands: A German Satire. (Courtesy: "Kladderadtsch," Berlin.)

FILM STARS CONSULT REAL STARS

Hollywood Pays Huge Sums For A Peep Into Future

Stage and screen people are notoriously superstitious. For instance, out in Hollywood to-day, the screen stars are willing to pay large sums to delve into the "sciences" of the future. In other words they want to know the future before it happens, says the "Montreal Gazette."

Predicting the future is, therefore, a well-paying business and Mahlon Norvell, an astrologer who picked his name by numerology, has built up a large clientele among the patrons of the mystic mumbo-jumbo.

Norvell was born twenty-five years ago in Rochester. An orphan, he worked on a farm. One day, while milking a cow a vision came to him. He saw that the woman who had adopted him would die. She did. That started his career with the crystal ball.

He went to New York, played minor roles on the stage and studied astrology. Six years ago he went to Hollywood, met Mary Pickford, made a few curbstone predictions for her, which strangely enough, came true, and he was made. To-day he is Hollywood's leading prophet, owns two big cars, has money well invested—all by astrology, of course—and is allied with a magazine. He gets about 10,000 letters a month.

He predicted that Harry Mohr would marry an actress and have a child. Harry laughed but just the same he married Edith Venable and they have a baby. He told Mary Pickford that she'd have a divorce. She did. He told Joan Crowford she would be divorced when she married young Fairbanks. She was.

Loretta Young will marry next year. Marion Marsh will also marry and will give up her career when she does. At least, so says Mahlon Norvell.

These predictions seemed reasonably safe, even to laymen, but the stars pay their money and hear about the stars from Norvell. Some, like Constance Bennett, call him up the moment they feel jittery. Whatever it is, it's a very nice business for Mahlon Norvell.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia, SURAT)
L. M. & S.
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HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes. Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

CITIZENSHIP

By Brevet-Major J. Willatt, (Oxford University Press. Re. 1/8).

This is an admirable little book, which will be of great value to the students of civics. The author, who belongs to the Army Educational Corps, has compiled this volume mainly for the benefit of the Indian soldier, but it will be found equally useful as a text-book in the upper forms of our schools. It is simple, lucid and yet comprehensive.

The book is divided into three parts, of which part one "Local Citizenship" is not only the longest but also the best. The author had the invaluable assistance of Mr. F. L. Brayne in writing this portion; and thus, the observations made here are authoritative and original. The nine chapters devoted to the village make extremely interesting reading, and will appeal as much to the adult who had not the advantage of a higher education, as to the adolescent child.

The second part "The Provinces and the Federation" is mainly descriptive. The salient features of the new constitution are given here. The third part is appropriately called "The Responsibilities of Government", and gives a detailed idea of the duties which devolve upon the state for the welfare of its subjects. The necessary appendices complete an excellent hand-book.

Though the author belongs to the army, the book is generally free from bias, and can thus be recommended for the general student. Here and there we may come across a coloured statement, as for example, when the author remarks that the army expenditure, is only Re. 1-4-0 per person, per year "which after all is a very small premium to pay for the peace and tranquillity that prevail to-day." This observation, to say the least, is definitely misleadings. But instances like this are few and far between and do not detract from the value of the book "Citizenship" is a very opportune and useful publication.

N. J.

Problem Of Prostitution

Social Hygiene To-day by Henry Ernest Garle. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1936, pp. 387, Dol. 12/6.

On the dust cover of the book is stated, "A quarter of a Century has passed since Flexner, in his book "Prostitution in Europe," demonstrated that prostitution is capable of social control. During that time there have been many developments, both national and international, in the handling of the problems presented by prostitution and those social evils which are closely connected with it. These developments, their results, and the task that remains to be accomplished in the field of social, individual and racial health are summarised in this book." That this has been very well done will be evident from a perusal of this book.

There is an excellent chapter on the history of prostitution followed by a rather unilluminating chapter on venereal diseases. The correlation between venereal diseases and prostitution is well explained. The failure of prohibition, regulation and abolition in suppressing prostitution is lucidly described. The whole out-look of the book on prostitution is human and throughout it is emphasised that the problem can be tackled only by education and enlightenment and not by legal enactments or by police or even medical supervision

The chapters on the legal aspects of both prostitution and venereal diseases are very exhaustive and a good portion of the book is devoted to the law regarding them as it stands at present in the various parts of the world.

When Mr. Garle comes to the solution of the problems discussed in the book, he is on very shaky grounds and very few students of sex problems to-day will endorse his views. He makes some extraordinary statements: On page 172 he says: "Sex emotion can be worked off by diverting it into those less perilous channels rather than into crude activities of a licentious kind." The ability to sublimate is an excellent virtue but very few persons have this power and even those who are able to do so can sublimate only a portion of their sex energy.

Then again: "And I suppose, just as people are now declaring that prostitution will always remain with us, because the sex instincts are an ineradicable part of human nature, so five hundred years ago, our ancestors were saying that fighting, duelling, and the barbarities of warfare would always persist, because the instinct of anger was an ineradicable part of human nature. Already by the process of sublimation, save for a few exceptional outbreaks, we have mastered the acquisitive and pugnacious instincts. So too, I believe, when the time comes civilisation will succeed in sublimating the instincts of sex". The absurdity of the comparison here instituted is patent. The sex instinct is one of the fundamental instincts on which the continuation of the race depends and it will be as difficult to sublimate it wholly as to sublimate the other essential instinct, viz., hunger.

The statement, "Many of the main deterrents to promiscuity have been removed, especially from the female sex by increasing knowledge of contraceptive measures and the change in ethical standards," gives a clue to the attitude of the author towards birth control. A morality based on fear is no morality at all and yet in the earlier chapters of the book, the author pleads for enlightenment and not for deterrents to stamp out prostitution!

With all this, the book would prove of great value to administrators, public health officials and social workers and agencies.

A. P. P.

CO-OPERATIVE READER

CO-OPERATIVE READER: By Rao Saheb M. V. Appa Rao, Retired Extra-Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies (published by the author, Behrampur, Ganjam District, Price 6 As.).

In the chapter dealing with the co-operative movements of its voluminous report the Royal Commission on Agriculture observes that "the only remedy for the unsatisfactory condition in the movement in some provinces is the patient and persistent education of the members of co-operative societies in the principles and meaning co-operation." Non-official workers in the movement are also coming to the same view. If this educational work is to be effectively carried out suitable text-books of the type of the one under review are required in all vernaculars. Rao Saheb Appa Rao has planned his book essentially for the members of primary societies. In 22 simple lessons, with the aid of telling dialogues and illustrations, he explains the objects, principles and benefits of co-operative societies. The locale selected by him is the agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, corresponding in the backwardness of the rural population with the Bhil tracts of Panch Mahal District in our Presidency. The ryot being more illiterate the co-operative machinery is more officialised in such tracts but the author very well brings out the technique of co-operative societies and the benefits the co-operative movement can unquestioningly confer on the ryot, if properly run. The author has himself published adaption of the book in Telugu and Oriya and similar adaptations in vernaculars of this Presidency would be welcome.

R. M. TALPADE.

"INDIAN SWARAJYA"

"The Week-end Review for God, Country And Crown...An Entirely New form of a Non-party truly nationalistic Weekly magazine" is how a new contemporary from Madras, "Indian Swarajya" describes itself. It appears to be, however, nothing more than an amateurish attempt at loyal journalism. Besides an appreciation of Lord Linlithgow and a criticism of Jawaharlal Nehru, the current issue deals, in a confused sort of way, with diverse problems, e.g., Religion, International politics, Untouchability, etc. The summary of events is, however, a good and useful feature.

DON'T OVER-EAT AFTER 45.

People Who Do So Are Digging Their Graves With Their Knives And Forks, Say Insurance Doctors

There is a reasonable and almost infalliable way of calculating how long you will live.

"Add together the ages at which your parents and grandparents died."

"Divide the total by six, and the result, in years, will be what the life insurance companies call your expectancy of life."

The comparative accuracy of this method explains why life insurance companies want to know so much about your ancestors.

"But the insurance companies have other methods of calculating how long a man or a woman will live."

Their secrets are revealed for the first time in a remarkable book, "Length of Life," by Dr. Alfred J. Lokta, and Dr. Louis J. Dublin, published by the Ronald Press Company of New York.

"Among the theories which they advance they show that tall, stoutish men if they have short legs live longer than men of similar build and weight who have long legs."

Overweight is dangerous in middle-age, though in young people plumpness may be an advantage.

"People who overeat after forty-five are, according to Dr. Lokta and Dr. Dublin, "digging their graves with their knives and forks."

One of the best ways to ensure a long life is to select a healthy occupation.—"News Chronicle".

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE ?

Yes, no more despair. A real triumph over mental, nervous and sexual debility, only through a course of Herbal Home treatment. Success Complete satisfaction. Particulars on Request.

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FOR THE BACKS & FRONTS OF YOUR TEETH

The INTRA tooth brush is specially designed to clean every part of the teeth. It cleans the backs of the teeth as easily as the fronts. Another special advantage of the INTRA brush is the thorough cleaning of the articulated bridges which cannot be accomplished with the ordinary type of tooth-brush. Get an INTRA brush to-day and preserve your health.

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Indians' Poor Show In Second Test

All Out For 203: Wazir Ali's 42

ENGLAND'S RAPID SCORING

Hammond Is Himself Again, And Knocks Up 118, Not Out

India (1st Innings) 203

England (1st Innings) 173 for 2 Wickets

The Second Test Match opened at Manchester on Saturday. Indians winning the toss preferred batting, and were all out for 203. Wazir Ali, who seems to have recovered his form, made the top score of 42; Ramaswamy coming off second best with 40. Merchant contributed 33. Verity for the Home team captured 4 wickets for 41. HAMMOND HITS OUT.

England made a bad start, the first wicket fell when the score was 12, Gimblett being bowled by Nissar. Then Fagg and Hammond carried the score to 146, when Fagg was bowled by Mushtaq Ali for 39. Hammond continued to play aggressively and had made 118 not-out, out of the England score of 173 for 2, when the stumps were drawn for the day.

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND	INDIA
ALLEN (Captain)	VIZIANAGRAM
ROBINS	C. K. NAYUDU
HAMMOND	WAZIR ALI
WORTHINGTON	MERCHANT
VERITY	MUSHTAQ ALI
FISHLOCK	C. S. NAYUDU
HARDSTAFF	AMARSINGH
DUCKWORTH	JEHANGIR KHAN
FAGG	NISSAR
GIMBLETT	RAMASWAMY
GOVER	MEHERHOMJI
PLACE (Lancashire League player) 12th man.	BANNERJEE, 12th man.

MANCHESTER, July 25

The weather was sunny and 2,000 were present ten minutes before the start of play in the second Test between England and India, at Manchester. India won the toss and preferred batting.

The wicket was drying rapidly when Allen and Gover opened the attack. Merchant was three when he had an extreme good luck to be dropped by Gimblett in second slip, off Gover. The catch was very easy. Gover changed ends and again was unlucky, Verity dropping Mushtaq Ali. Mushtaq Ali then was out unluckily. Merchant's drive struck Mushtaq Ali's leg and the ball rebounded towards shortleg, and Fagg threw down the wicket. (18-1-13).

Merchant was then joined by Amarsingh, who was quickly off the mark and the pair speeded up the game, which was previously slowest. Merchant twice, off-drove Robins to the boundary. Amarsingh scored nine in one over from Hammond. Leg-boundary stroke by Merchant sent up 52 in 55 minutes. An hour's play produced 57

VERITY'S SUCCESS.

Verity then came on, and in his second over Merchant mishit a long-hop, giving an easiest catch at short-slip (67-2-33). He had batted for 68 minutes. Amarsingh (then 21) was joined by C. K. Nayudu, but before the latter scored Amarsingh snapp the wicket in Worthington's first over (73-3-27). This brought Nayudu and Wazir Ali together.

NAYUDU OUT L.B.W. (N.)

In face of extremely accurate bowling the game slowed down. Hundred were put up in 105 minutes. Allen then returned to the attack, and in his first over in the new spell Nayudu out l.b.w. (N.) (100-4-16). He was batting for 40 minutes.

At lunch India made 110 for four.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

The weather was glorious and the attendance was 8,000 on resumption after lunch. Hammond and Gover were bowling. Ramaswamy distinguished himself by perfect timing and twice drove Gover to the boundary. An in-swinger from the latter beat Ramaswamy's bat and missing the stumps by the fraction of an inch. Thirty-five were added in 30 minutes after lunch.

RAMASWAMY'S FLAWLESS GAME.

One hundred and fifty-one was reached in 160 minutes, at which stage the partnership had added 51 in 50 minutes. Wazir Ali was not timing the fast ones properly, and was very much on the defensive. He was 39 when Ramaswamy was bowled leg-stump by Verity. (161-5-40).

Ramaswamy played faultlessly for 70 minutes. Off-drives and

(Continued on Page 19)

Bombay Presidency Muslim League Revived

Jinnah's Appeal To Give Fresh Lease Of Life And Make It Powerful Communal Organ

The Bombay Presidency Muslim League, which was a defunct body for the past ten years, was revived on Saturday with great enthusiasm on an earnest appeal of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League was held in the Islam Club, on Saturday evening, Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding. After the report and accounts of the Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers were passed, which showed a balance of Rs. 5,500 after defraying the expenses of the session of the All-India Muslim League held in Bombay in April last, Mr. M. A. Jinnah appealed to those present to revive the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, which was founded in 1924 and got defunct after two years.

Mr. Jinnah said the necessity which made the Bombay Presidency Muslim League to come into being in 1924 existed now; and it was up to them to revive it. The Muslim Parliamentary Board, he said, would elect their representatives to go to the legislature, but there were very important matters such as political, social, educational and economic, which their representatives would not be able to grapple. He urged the young Muslims to come forward and take interest in the League and make it an active and live body.

WHAT HOME RULE LEAGUE DID

Mr. Jinnah gave an instance of the Home Rule League, of which he was the President, and which was started in 1917 with only 40 members; but in a few years the membership rose to 70,000 with funds of Rs. 1,40,000. Mr. S. R. Bomanji single-handed gave a cheque of Rs. one lac while he (Mr. Jinnah) had in his coffers Rs. 40,000 when Mahatma Gandhi entered in and smashed the League by changing the name of the League into Swarajya Sabha, and now it was a defunct body, and Mr. Bomanji too claimed his Rs. one lac back, as the name of the League was changed into Swarajya Sabha and was defunct. But the moral was, said Mr. Jinnah, that the Bombay Presidency Muslim League could be revived and made an organisation which could speak with authority for the Muslims of the Presidency and represent, on behalf the community before the Government, the educational, social, economical and political needs. The League also could educate all the Muslim voters in regard to their duties so that only first-class men could be elected to the legislature.

JINNAH'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

This appeal created a very favourable impression on those present, and they agreed to revive the League, and subscriptions and admissions fees were paid on the spot, by a number of them, to Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha who was made provisional Secretary to assist Mr. Jinnah, who was the President.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be called shortly when rules, etc. will be modified and amended.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Jinnah.

Germany Recognises Italy's Suzerainty Over Ethiopia

ROME, July 25.

Germany has recognised the Italian Empire over Ethiopia. This interpretation is given in authoritative circles to the communique stating Count Ciano received the German Ambassador who communicated to him the decision of the German Government to suppress the German Legation at Addis Ababa and replace it by a Consulate-General.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

GOOD SECOND WICKET STAND

MANCHESTER, July 25.

Hammond played as though he had not the slightest trouble from the bowling. The second wicket partnership added 100 in 75 minutes. Hammond reached his century, with his 14th boundary, in 90 minutes. The partnership lasted 110 minutes. Fagg showed rock-like defence. Hammond has at present been batting for two hours and hit 16 fours.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, July 25.

In the Davis Cup, Perry beat Quist (Australia (6|1, 4|6, 7|5, 6|2). —Reuter.

KERALA INVITES SARDAR PATEL

To Inaugurate Congress Election Campaign

CALICUT, July 25.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. K. Raman Menon, Advocate and General Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, requesting him to go over to Kerala on 15th August to inaugurate the election campaign in Kerala. It is further understood that the Kerala Provincial Conference is likely to be held at Calicut along with that. Sardar Patel is expected to tour Kerala for about a week.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress has been requested by Mr. Raman Menon to visit Kerala in November next.—United Press.

Sardar Patel's Surat Programme

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, July 24

Sardar Patel will stay at Bardoli for a couple of days and arrive at Surat on 26th instant. He will launch the Congress election campaign in Gujarat by addressing a public meeting at Surat on the same day.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Hindu graduate (31), from well-connected Bombay family, monthly income 130, wants to know smart, educated young lady with intention to marry if temperaments agree. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 6631, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted, Graduates, Under Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics, for Bank Service. Apply with copies, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6605).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted.—Typewriting work any description: Also few students for typewriting shorthand and office procedure: Spare time: Lowest charges. Communicate Box 6640, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6574).

2ND WEEK 2ND WEEK

ENTHRALLING ENTERTAINMENT
A PICTURE WITH A MESSAGE

You must not miss this film of outstanding merits that has created a new record in the cinema-history of India

AchhutKanya

A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION

Starring: **Devika Rani**

ASHOK KUMAR with *other Artistes*

Produced by: HIMANSU RAI
Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN
Story by: NIRANJAN PAL

TUNEFUL MELODIES
CHARMING DANCES
THRILLS & COMEDY

DAILY 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P. M. SAT. & SUN. 2-45 p.m.

ROXY CINEMA, New Queen's Road

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Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

7 p.m. His Majesty the King unveils the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, in the presence of the President of the French Republic. 8 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. 8-35 p.m. A Religious Service from the Keswick Convention Tent. 9-25 p. m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos (Tenor). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 31.36 m.

10 a.m. A Variety Programme. 11 a. m. SB. Light Classical Music. 1 p.m. SB The Viennese Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong. 7-30 p.m. Mandolin Solo. 7-40 p.m. Talk: "Co-operation in Bombay Presidency". 7-55 p.m. J. B. Brace Again. 8-5 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 9 p.m. News in English and 9-10 p.m. in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. A Concert. 11 p.m Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

VU C370.4 metres, 49.10 m.

8-36 a.m. A Classical Programme. 10-16 a.m. Instrumental music. 10-36 a. m. A talk. 10-51 a.m. SB. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. 1-6 p.m. Close down.

6-6 p.m. SB Church Service. 7-21 p.m. Talk on Indian music. 7-36 p.m. A musical programme. 8-51 p.m. SB. News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. in English 9-21 p.m. SB. 'Schubertina.' 9-36 p. m. Close down.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8 a.m. Naat. 8-10 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. 8-20 a.m. Thumri Bhairvin. 8-30 a. m. Vichitra Veena—Bhabas. 8-37 a.m. Ghazal. 8-45 a.m. A talk. (Hindustani). 9 a.m. Classical music. 10-15 a.m Organ recital. 11-15 a.m. Close down.

1-0 p.m. Indian recorded music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra and song. 6-20 p.m. 1st News in Hindusatni and 6-30 p.m. in English. 6-40 p.m. Sardar Bai. 6-50 p.m. Thumri. 7-10 p.m. Sarangi and Tabla. 7-15 p.m. Classical Music. 7-45 p.m. 'For Villagers Only'. 8-45 p.m. A Talk (Hindustani). 9 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra and songs. 9-45 p.m. 2nd News in Hindustani and 10 p.m. in English. 10-15 p.m. A talk (English). 10-30 p.m. A Recorded Programme 11-30 p.m. Close down.

AMAZING CHARGE OF FRAUD

Life Policies For Would-Be Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensational conspiracy to cheat two Insurance Companies of a sum of Rs. 1 40,000 has been reported to the Bombay C.I.D., who arrested Rustomji Jamsetji Sethna and placed him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

The accused, it is alleged, persuaded one Jal Munchershah to take out two insurance life policies for Rs. 1,40,000 and then persuaded him to commit suicide after the policies were assigned in favour of the accused's wife.

The complainant after repeated failures to end his life reported the matter to the C.I.D.

Partners In Business

The accused Rustomji J. M. Sethna and Jal Mancharsha (21) were partners in a hardware business carried on under the style of J. M. Sethna and Co.

Jal Mancharsha resided with the accused who had his wife, four children and his mother living with him. It is alleged that owing to some disappointment in life over a girl and some other difficulties Jal was mentally depressed and in November 1935 expressed his desire to end his life.

The accused, it is stated told Jal that he should not be in a hurry and advised him to wait for sometime so that, should he still want to commit suicide, the accused could make some kind of arrangement to make a fortune by his proposed rash act.

Two Life Policies

Sometime thereafter accused, it is alleged, arranged to insure Jal's life with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for one lakh of rupees in two policies of Rs. 50,000 each and took them out in December 1935. Jal was also made to take out an accident insurance policy for Rs. 40,000 with the Ocean Accident Assurance Company.

Jal was then persuaded to make a will in favour of the accused's wife, through a Solicitor, and this was done and the will was registered.

In order to avoid any legal difficulties the accused it is alleged, made Jal to assign the three policies amounting to Rs. 1,40,000 and another policy of Rs. 2,000, which Jal had taken out sometime previously in Gresham Insurance Company. All the legal formalities were duly observed and fulfilled in the Solicitor's office in regard to these assignments and the will.

Death By Accident

According to Jal's statement, he alleges that the accused suggested to him that he should meet his death in motor accident so that no one could cast any aspersions by inferring that his sudden death was a case of suicide.

A new Adler motor car was purchased by the firm J. M. Sethna & Co. for Rs. 4,000. Jal then went to Nasik after promising the accused that he would meet with an accident and thus end his life but at Nasik Jal changed his mind and returned to Bombay.

Car Over Slope

The accused then arranged a party and took him along with the party to Lonavla. At Lonavla certain instructions were given to him by the accused, which, if he had followed them, would have resulted in the car going down the slope near the Ghats and object of the accused would have been achieved.

On May 3 at 5 p.m. Jal carried out the instructions and the car went over the slope with Jal in it. Jal was picked up, however, by the Karjat police and was treated at the hospital and recovered.

The plans of the accused being thus thwarted, Jal was taken to Matheran and there subjected to different ordeals. He was given poison, it is alleged, and he survived all these ordeals.

The suspicions of the complainant were roused when he saw the accused in the company of some other girls and fearing that the wife of the accused would not benefit by his proposed death, the complainant made a clean breast of the whole story and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate ordered bail in the sum of Rs. 20,000 with one surety, Rs. 5,000 to be deposited in cash.

What is believed to be a dangerous bomb exploded in Mahajani Tola, Allahabad City, on Thursday night at 10. The report was very loud, but no person is reported to have been injured.

Increased Industrial Activity In Presidency

Annual Bombay Factory Report Reveals Opening Of More Factories And Employment Of More Workers

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 says that the number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,900 to 1,999. The increase of 99 was made up of the factories that became amenable to the Act by reason of the change in the definition of a factory and to increased industrial activity in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sind.

As against 1,678 last year the number of working factories in the period under report was 1,746. Of these 937 were perennial and 809 were seasonal concerns. 243 of the perennial and 668 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT

The number of operatives employed in all industries, based on the annual returns received from the factories and including an average of the persons working on night shifts in the textile industry, was 4,20,716 compared with 3,75,832 last year. Employment in the textile industry increased materially, and particularly so in Bombay, where an increase of 23,566 has been recorded. The two mills that reopened, and increased employment in three others that re-started operations late in the previous year, accounted, on the day shifts, for an increase of 6,046. The average for persons employed on the night shifts in the Bombay cotton textile mills increased by 12,576 from 14,236 to 26,812.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The number of women employed in factories was 70,235 against 65,943 in the previous year, while children numbered 1,941 against 2,147. The number of children employed touched a new low level. Owing to increased activities, more women obtained employment, but the Maternity Benefit Act appears to have had a restricting influence on their employment, particularly in Ahmedabad.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Past reports have furnished details of the very large sums spent by textile mills in certain areas of the presidency whereby working conditions have been almost revolutionised. In the Ahmedabad and Sholapur districts about 60 lakhs of rupees have been expended in this direction. The climate in these two centres is not naturally so adapted to the textile industry as the more equable and humid climate of Bombay, but the mills have realised that ventilation combined with humidification on the evaporative cooling principle (has not only considerably improved the condifions under which the operatives work, but technical processes have also been benefitted.

MORE ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents reported was 6,789 as against 6,004 in 1934; the total number of persons injured being 6,825 as against 6,033 in 1934. The increase of 785 would appear to be due partly to the larger number of employees and partly to the increased tendency to give treatment more freely in the case of minor injuries. The number of fatal accidents has fallen to the level of the year 1931 which is the lowest figure recorded during the last 13 years.

Great stress has in the past been laid on the value of educational work. The Safety First movement is gaining ground and several safety first committees have been established.

The fencing of machinery has received the continuous attention of the staff. Industry is being established on a broader basis and nearly every new type of factory has its peculiar difficulties and problems.

"GUR" INDUSTRY.

The gur industry has considerably increased in the last year or so. Factory owners have not, in the past, been acquainted with industrial conditions, whilst the labour is usually of the agricultural type. It has been very difficult to obtain a reasonably passable standard of fencing and it has been exceedingly difficult to convince owners and workers of some of the dangers inherent in transmission machinery.

WELFARE WORK.

Definite progress in welfare work has taken place though much remains to be done. The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, spent Rs. 23,000 in completing 20 more tenements on the tenant ownership basis during the year. Each tenement provides two rooms, a kitchen, a verandah and a yard. The standard is higher than usually occupied by textile workers and tenants will become owners in 22 years. 436 tenements have been built by the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society in the last two years, and 304 of these are occupied. The Raymond Woollen Mill completely overhauled 18 tenements of 8 rooms each, belonging to them, and most of these premises are now occupied. The sugar factories have provided accommodation for some of the staff on a seasonal basis.

Five creches were started in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and two in other mofussil centres. Improvements and extensions have also been effected in several of the existing creches in Ahmedabad and Bombay. This form of welfare work is becoming increasingly popular. The average attendance in the Bombay mill creches was 573 and the opium drugging of 337 infants was either stopped or prevented.

Effort at debt redemption continues. The Co-operative credit movement has been extended in several mills.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

The report records also a note on maternity benefits. 3,924 women were paid maternity benefits aggregating Rs. 94,351. The mills were asked to encourage the payment of the benefit on the pre-maternity principle, and 1,678 women received half the benefit when leaving work. Nearly 80 per cent of the women in Sholapur, 55 per cent in Bombay and 20 per cent in Ahmedabad received the benefit in this way.

Summing up the year's work, the Chief Inspector of Factories observes that the new Factories Act came into operation on the 1st of January and this has imposed a great deal of additional inspection. The Act has divided industries into three main classes, and in the ordinary perennial concern the weekly hours have been reduced from 60 to 54. The textile industries came at once into line, although the reduction in hours led to considerable experimenting in Ahmedabad.

Hammond's Fast Play

(Continued From Page 17)

placing to leg were the features of his game. Jehangir Khan snicked Allen into the hands of the wicket-keeper (164-6). "C. S." was beaten by a well-pitched ball (181-7), and Vizianagram was bowled round his legs (188-8). Wazir Ali gave a low catch at cover, in attempting to punish a half-volley. He batted in a restrained manner for 165 minutes. Nissar was cleverly caught by Hardstaff at long-on. The Indian innings lasted 225 minutes for 203.

Scores:—

Tea was taken at the conclusion of the Indian innings.

England's First Knock

HAMMOND'S DASHING GAME

Nissar and Amarsingh maintained excellent length. Gimblett was bowled off-stump (12-1). Hammond was at once aggressive, and twice sent Nissar to the boundary with powerful cover-drives. Fifty was on the board in 40 minutes. Hammond continued to punish the bowling, reaching his individual 52, including eight fours in 50 minutes. Hundred was up in 75 minutes. Fagg not out 23, Hammond, not out 68.

CLOSE OF PLAY.

At the close of play, Hammond had made 118, not out, and England 173 for two.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Merchant c Hammond, b Verity	33
Mushtaq Ali, run out	13
Amarsingh c Duckworth, b Worthington	27
C. K. Nayudu, l.b.w. (N) b Allen	16
Wazir Ali c Worthington, b Verity	42
Ramaswamy b Verity	40
Jehangir Khan c Duckworth, b Allen	2
C. S. Nayudu b Verity	10
"Vizzy" b Robins	6
Meherhomji, not out	0
Nissar c Hammond b Robins	13
Extras	1
Total	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	M.	O.	R.	W.
Allen	14	3	39	2
Gover	15	2	39	0
Hammond	9	1	34	0
Robins	9.1	1	34	2
Verity	17	5	41	4
Worthington	4	0	15	1

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Gimblett b Nissar	9
Fagg, b M. Ali	39
Hammond, not out	118
Worthington, not out	5
Extras	2
Total (for 2)	173

BRITISH PRESS FORECAST ON EVE OF SECOND TEST

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: July 25.

British newspapers agree that in to-day's Test England should win without much difficulty. It is pointed out that it is the best Test trial for five England players, who are in the running for the Australian tour.

One paper says, it is a mistake to charge half a crown for admission to see the Indians. It is "better to get 20,000 at a shilling instead of 8,000 at half a crown."

Another paper fears that there is a general tendency to regard the matches with India in the light of trials for the Ashes than genuine Test matches. That is why to-day's Test has already been robbed of most of its lure.

Mr. Howard Marshall asserts in the "Daily Telegraph" that there is no doubt England will win comfortably. India has only two outstanding bowlers. The Indian batting is experimental rather than sound, though we may expect brilliance from Mushtaque Ali, Amar Singh, C. K. Naidu and that class-player Merchant. But India is up against a more formidable attack than at Lord's.

England should make plenty of runs and woe betide India, if Hammond is himself again.

HINDLEKAR'S LEFT-EYE TROUBLESOME.

D. Hindlekar is troubled by blurred vision in the left eye and is advised to take a fortnight's rest. He is not playing in the Test Match, in which he will be replaced by Meherhomji.—Reuter.

DEMELLO LEAVES ON PEACE MISSION

KARACHI, July 25.

Mr. A. S. Demello arrived at Drigh Road by the Dutch Plane at 8-45 this morning and is taking off at 9-30. Interviewed by the Associated Press he said he would take opportunity of his stay in England to smoothen out matters if possible, and also study the conditions there and make himself generally useful to the team. It was a mere coincidence that his six weeks' holiday came at this juncture, and it had nothing to do with the Amarnath episode.

Questioned regarding Amarnath's latest statement he said: It was the same as that submitted to the Board of Control and he would not add anything further.—A.P.

Austin Beats Crawford

LONDON, July 25.

At Wimbledon in the Davis Cup Challenge Round. Austin beat Crawford (Australia) (4/6. 6/3. 6/1 6/1).—Reuter.

GORDON RICHARDS' 100th WINNER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 25.

Gordon Richards rode his 100th winner by winning the Mayfair Plate, at Hurst Park, on a straight deal, after objection to Father Christmas was sustained.

Richards is the first to accomplish the feat this season.

Welcome Research Institute Founder's Death

LONDON, July 25.

Death has occurred of Sir Henry Wellcome, the founder of Wellcome Research Institute and Research Laboratories and Governing Director of the Wellcome Foundation.—Reuter.

Alleged Lathi Charge On Peasants

The office of the All-India Kisan Bulletin has issued the following to the press:—

On 15-7-1936 some 60 men raided a field in Chandharia District, Patna), which had been sold in rent decree, but which was up till now in actual possession of the Kisan concerned.

About 60 Kisans, mainly women and children rushed to the field and unyoked the oxen from the plough. Seeing this the order for lathi charge was given.

The All-Bengal Peasants' Conference has again been postponed to August 15 with a view to make it thoroughly representative of the various Kisan conferences that are now being held all over Bengal.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Amarnath Sacrificed For Brittain-Jones

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The statesmanlike and praiseworthy move on the part of the Nawab of Bhopal, the President of the Board of control for Cricket in India, to send back Amarnath to rejoin the All-India Cricket Team in England has come to nought. In a short statement to the press the President says:

"On a private and confidential inquiry by the President, the Captain and Manager having agreed to the return of Amarnath on certain conditions, the matter was being considered by the Board. Since then intimation has been received by the President that his return is undesirable. The question of Amarnath's return to England to rejoin the team has therefore been closed."

CHANGE OF FRONT

From the above statement it is perfectly clear that the Captain and the Manager had, on a representation made by the President, agreed to receive back the recalcitrant member of their team "on certain conditions." As Amarnath was prepared to fulfil those conditions to their very letter and spirit, the Nawab asked the opinion of all the provincial associations whether he should be allowed to return to England "at his own expense." While these opinions were being elicited, Bhopal received another cable from England withdrawing the previous offer of welcome to Amarnath. The reason for this change of front on the part of the Manager and Captain is explained by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram who said to Reuter:—

"I am a strict disciplinarian, after agreeing to Amarnath being sent back on certain conditions, deeper consideration changed my mind, and I informed the Board to that effect."

SEWELL'S CHANGE

Sewell of Bori Bunder fame has amplified this "deeper consideration" to the effect that "the suggested apology by Amarnath was quite inadequate because it deals with only one incident." This self-appointed well-wisher of Indian Cricket further assures us that he has learnt further details which in his opinion "debar Amarnath from playing in any eleven anywhere." We are thankful to him for this bit of news, and I have no doubt that the Indian sporting world will await with feverish anxiety those details which make Amarnath unfit for any team in any part of the world. I hope Amarnath in his own interests will see to it that these details to which Sewell refers is brought to light so that he may clear his reputation and character as a sportsman.

BHOPAL UNCONVINCED

As far as the public are aware, Vizzy and Brittain-Jones submitted their charge-sheet against Amarnath in the hands of the President of the Board of Control after his dismissal. It must have been full and comprehensive in all details. Bhopal must have considered it together with the statement submitted by Amarnath. It is, therefore, easy to follow the trend of his thoughts when he requested the Captain and the Manager to take the culprit back. I am not in possession of those facts and details. I feel confident, however, that the President of the Board of Control would never have made that request were he convinced that Amarnath was guilty of such grave offences as Sewell refers to in an insinuating manner. Then how would Sewell account for the consent which Vizzy and Jones gave to Amarnath's return at the first instance?

WHAT IS BEHIND ALL THIS

It is clear as daylight that some other force or forces more powerful than the Nawab of Bhopal, at any rate in the eyes of Vizzy and Brittain-Jones, intervened at the other end to change their original decision. It is strongly believed in this country that that powerful influence is Lord Willingdon himself. I need hardly point out that the Ex-Viceroy was largely instrumental in getting Vizianagram and Brittain-Jones elected as Captain and Manager of the touring team.

It is said that he has been taking a keen personal interest in the day-to-day affairs of the tour since he went to England. All those who have any knowledge about his administrative genius would readily believe the story of his interference.

PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA

Any way, the final refusal of the Captain and the Manager to receive Amarnath back in their fold, placed the President of the Board of Control in a rather awkward situation. He had circularised all the provincial associations that Vizzy and Jones were willing to welcome Amarnath back on his apologising for his past conduct. On the strength of which, most of the provincial associations gave him necessary permission to send Amarnath back at the earliest possible moment. While he was waiting for their replies another cable came from England cancelling the previous one of course. Bhopal could have sent Amarnath back, despite their refusal. But that would have brought about a crisis which the President was evidently not prepared to shoulder.

AMARSINGH MYTH

It is certain that Vizzy and Jones would have resigned. Perhaps one or two more players might have joined in their cry. Truly speaking that would not have done any harm to the team. On the other hand, it would have improved their position. By electing "C. K." as Captain and Wazir as Vice-Captain with Hadi as Manager, the team might have done famously. Major Nayudu's Captaincy has already shown what the team as it is even can do.

In this connection I wish to disabuse the public mind about the impression that Amar Singh would never play under "C. K." I have recently come to know from an unassailable authority that the Jam Sahib has given a written assurance on behalf of Amar Singh that he would play under Nayudu or anybody else whenever he is called upon to do so. That settles the myth about Amar Singh's refusal to play under "C. K."

BOARD OF CONTROL'S DUTY

I am sure the Nawab was not at all afraid of the resignation of blundering couple. But he could not take such a drastic action without consulting the provincial associations again, more than that, however, was the repercussions which this step might create in England. If it was at home it could be easily remedied. But in a foreign land with the eyes of the world on the tourists, it would have lowered the prestige of our country. The most reasonable course that Bhopal could adopt under such delicate circumstances was to allow the matter to wait. If Amarnath has to suffer for his sins in a much greater degree than he deserved—it could not be helped. Final justice will have to be done however at a later date when the tour is over and the team comes home. An impartial and independent Committee must be set up to investigate the whole affair, the guilty ones to be adequately punished and steps to be taken to prevent recurrence of it in future.

JOSHUA FOR ECLIPSE STAKES?

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Sir Victor Sassoon's bay colt Joshua by Solario out of Persuasion will most probably be amongst the final entries for the Eclipse Stakes 1937.

It is of note to know that Joshua has won four races this year in England, all of them when the ground was firm; in his only unsuccessful effort he was third at Ascot. As a three-year-old he was placed on three occasions, and as a two-year-old he did not start in any race.

Joshua was sent up for auction at New market on the 14th July amongst a draft from Sir Victor's stables, and was withdrawn at 2,800 guineas

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—
Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY MUDDLE

Selection Committee To Blame For Unbalanced Team

DELHI, July 23.

With reference to the Indian Hockey Team's S. O. S., Mr. T. P. Gateley, President of the Delhi Hockey Association, stated that it was only a short while ago that Delhi had the privilege of seeing the Olympic Hockey XI in action and in about half an hour's play it did not require much intelligence on the part of anyone to come to the conclusion that the team, as selected, was completely unbalanced. Indeed a suggestion to this effect was conveyed to the manager, says a correspondent in "The Hindu."

It might appear late in the day to criticise the selection but there was no doubt the present situation had arisen as a direct result of the composition of the Selection Committee.

On the question of strengthening the team, Mr. Gateley suggested that the Hockey Federation should send immediately reinforcements and enable India to retain the world's hockey title, that she earned on two previous occasions, without making considerable alteration in the composition of the team. If Penniger, Carr and Wells could be persuaded to go without delay, with Penniger acting as pivot, India's chances of success would be considerably increased.

I understand from enquiries that Penniger is unwilling to go to Berlin.

GHOSH OUT TO BEAT CHATTERJEE'S RECORD

CALCUTTA, July 25.

P. K. Ghosh, the famous Bengali swimmer, who commenced his attempt on the endurance swimming record with menacles on, at the Cornwallis Square tank yesterday morning at 7-12, is still in the water this morning after completing 24 hours, and is confident of touching the 65-hour mark.

When questioned by a representative of the "United Press" as to how he was feeling, Ghosh replied:—

"I am as fresh as anything and as fit as the proverbial fiddle even though water is not a place for the fiddle".

Gosh's record in this particular type of swimming was broken recently by a rising young Bengali swimmer Robin Chatterjee at Lahore who swam with handcuffs on for 62 1/2 hours.—United Press.

E. S. PATANWALA,
Bombay, 3.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 8, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 6, 1355
Paris: Bohman 22, 1305
Hightide: 4-37; 16-04
Lowtide: 9-47; 22-56
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

Students meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Monday, July 27.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 28.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: The Rev. H. Heras, S.J., will speak on "The Religion of the Mohenjo-Daro people according to inscriptions" Society Rooms, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The fifth anhiversary of the Late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Brahman Sabha Karandikar Hall Charni Road Girgaum.

THE MAPUCA UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the St. Sebastian Goan High School Dabul'

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat will deliver a public lectnre, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. on "Why should we study Buddhism?"

B. P. T. EMPLOYEES' UNION

The 14th annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, oppo. C. P. Tank Road.

PIONEERS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

The above film will be exhibited at the Excelsior Theatre by the Krupp Indian Trading Co. to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Elocution Competition gathering will meet at Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF COURT LIFE!

C. M. WOOLF presents

KOENIGSMARK

with

Elissa LANDI JOHN LODGE

Also in Full Technicolour

"MICKEY'S GRAND OPERA"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Living Dangerously" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Koenigsmark" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Strike Me Pink" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"The Golden Arrow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Qimti Qurbani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"The Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Petticoat Fever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Three Wise Guys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Chhaya" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Bohemian Girl". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Whole Town's talking" time as usual.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATARI SABHA BOMBAY

An ordinary general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Seth Ratanchand Mukandlal Patwa Chawl Zaveri Bazar.

DISCOURSE ON BHAGWAT GITA

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Bhagwat Gita at the Math, Khar, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

VEENA VADAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA

To-day (Sunday) Prof. Mulay will deliver a lecture on "Tala and its relation with Raga', at Veena Vadan Sangeet Vidyalaya, Port Ch. Rd. Dadar at 9 a.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Members of the Social Workers' Society will visit Walpakhadi and Wadi Bunder Chawls to-day (Sunday) at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.) The members will meet at the Mazagaon Bridge Tram Stand at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.)

"ANAVILS' PUBLIC MEETING"

A public meeting of the Anavils of Bombay and Suburbs will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to mourn the death of Late Mr. Chhotubhai Anapuram Vakil. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The Thirty-third annual general gathering and the prize distribution function of the mogaveera Free Night School will be held at the C. J. Hall to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of The Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, there will be a lecture on "Causes of Italo-Abyssinian Dispute" by Miss. J. M. Clapham, Director of Y.W.C.A. Commercial School, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at R. M. B. High School Parel.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Tenants' Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Premises of Seth Bhawanji Karsondas, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, to support the demands of the residents of Santa Cruz for greater representation at the "Bandra Santa Cruz Municipality" and to express their approval at the Bandra Municipality being called "Bandra Santa Cruz Municipality" hereafter as notified by the Government.

Flag Salutation In 'A' Ward

Under the auspices of 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28 Manordas Street Holi Chakla Fort.

IN 'C' WARD.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

IN 'F' WARD.

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. The National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a. m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Poibavdi Parel. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi President of the Committee will unfurl the flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

"G" Ward District Congress Committee. The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Congress Committee.

AT VILE PARLE

National Flag Salutation will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Chhaoniwal Building, Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Dreams: False and True" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

MARATHA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above association a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Advocate G. J. Mane will deliver a lecture on "Why are we so?" in the hall of the Bombay E. L.'s High School, 208A. Thakurdwar.

QUORANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quoranic Society Mr. M. S. Khan (Nikhat) will deliver lecture on the teachings of the holy Quran in the Anjuman Islam High School (ground floor) at Bori Bunder from 5-6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Lectures are held every Sunday and are open to public.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The resolution of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association regarding the certification of transfer deeds by companies concerned signed by a person other than the registered holder will come into force from 1st September and not from 1st August as notified.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' MEETING

A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. to familiarise the students with the aims and objects of the ensuing Bombay Students' Conference. Mr. J. M. Metha, the Mayor of Bombay will preside

IN MEMORY OF MR. J. SHANKARSHET

Under the auspices of the Late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet Punyatithi Mandal and other institutions, a public meeting in memory of Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside. Another meeting will be held at Dhuru Hall Dadar (to-day) Sunday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

THE PARRA UNION

Feast of St. Anne. The Sons of Verla, Parra and Canca will celebrate the feast of their Patroness St. Anne to-day (Sunday) in the Church of N. S. da Gloria, Byculla at 9-0 a.m. Solemn High Mass sermon by Rev. Dr. Gracias and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The Annual Social Gathering will take place on Saturday the 1st August.

DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE BOMBAY

A General Meeting of the Bengali Residents of Bombay will be held today (Sunday), at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, to consider last year's Durga Puja Accounts and report and to discuss the feasibility of celebrating Durga Punja this year and to elect a new Managing Committee.

Flag Salutation At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A. Secretary of the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee, will unfurl the National Flag and make a speech.

Nikiz-e-Vendeen

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAILWAY WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

The convenor of the Railyway Workers' Demonstration Committee writes:

A meeting of the Demonstrations Sub-Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to consider ways and means of organising demonstrations of railway workers.

The following organisations are requested to send in their quota of representatives:

G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union 3; New G.I.P. Staff Union 3; B.B. and C. I. Railway Employee's Union 3; B. B. and C. I. Railway Union (Red). 3; Bombay Port Trust Railway Employee's Union 3; B.P.T.U.C. 3; N. T. U. F. 3; B. P. C. C. 3; Bombay Congress Socialist Party 3.

Film Programme Ban

Despite the vigorous opposition of cinema operators, the police in Japan have decided to limit motion picture programmes to three and a half hours, with some exceptions in which four-hour shows will be permitted.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

OTTO KRUGER
LEONORA CORBETT

in

'LIVING DANGEROUSLY'

A story of two Doctors, partners in profession but enemies in Love.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

Hundreds Of U. P. Villages Affected By Floods

CONGRESS LEADERS ON RELIEF COMMITTEE APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LUCKNOW: July 24.

Mr. B. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. has sent the following appeal to the Press. Mr. Saxena has also requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to issue special appeals in connection with the recent floods in the United Provinces:—

"Reports of the havoc caused by recent rains and floods in these Provinces have already appeared in the Press. The distress is widespread and very acute. A number of districts have been very badly affected. Hundreds of villages have been marooned necessitating removal of the inhabitants to other places for safety. Thousands of houses have collapsed, in most cases destroying the scanty possessions of their inmates and rendering them without food, clothing and shelter. Thousands of fields have been washed away and crops of a still larger number totally destroyed and the peasants do not possess the wherewithal to commence sowing operations over again even after the floods have subsided. A large number of cattle are starving for want of fodder. It is very difficult to have even a rough idea as to the extent of damage caused; but the condition from all accounts appears to be very pitiable and calls for urgent relief.

Relief operations have already been started locally but they cannot be expected to cope with the difficult situation, particularly when the relief operations shall have to be carried on till long after the floods have subsided and the first flash of public sympathy and enthusiasm has passed away.

FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, has, therefore, appointed a Provincial Flood Relief Committee, consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, B. Purshottamdas Tandon, Seth Damodar Swarup, Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, B. Sri Prakash, Dr. Murarilal, Babu Raghava Das, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena with power to co-opt others, with a view to devise ways and means, organise and supplement relief in the affected areas.

The requirements of the people to begin with are food, grain, clothing, fodder and also medicines as disease has already appeared in several places.

Thousands of persons are reported to be starving. It is hoped that people will come to the rescue of our unfortunate brethren in the hour of their need and contribute liberally for their relief.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

I must also impress upon the Government the necessity of allotting, at least, five lakhs of rupees either from the Famine Insurance or some other fund for meeting the costs of relief operations in the various districts. They should also take early steps to make remissions in land revenue and rent in the affected areas and for the distribution of "Takavi" loans so that the sowing operations may be commenced over again as soon as the condition permits. All money should be sent to the Convenor at Lucknow or to any of the aforesaid members of the Provincial Relief Committee.—United Press.

LONDON SUPPORT TO LUCKNOW LEAD

(Continued From Page 35)

present state of humiliation and distress of Indians abroad and to secure complete repeal of all discriminatory laws and rules, directly or indirectly affecting them or prejudicing their interests," declared "we must raise our voice together to the disabilities of Indians abroad. One of the instances of disabilities and humiliation suffered by the Indians in Durban, the delegate declared, was at the local Post Office, where there were three counters, one for the white population, one for the "natives" and the third, sandwiched between the two, was for the Indians.

PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS

In the absence of Mr. Palme Dutt, who was to preside over the Conference, Dr. C. B. Vakil presided over the two-day sessions of the Conference and conducted the proceedings admirably. In the course of his speech, Dr. Vakil asserted that neither he nor the left-wing Indian element in England has changed their method in approaching the Indian problem. He felt that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen had now changed their political ideology and as far as that went he and others, on whose behalf he could speak with authority, was there to support the Congress. Mr. Palme Dutt's speech emphasised that the central issue of the present situation in India was to realise a united all-India peoples' front of the working masses and of all the anti-imperialist forces, based on the industrial workers, the intelligentsia and the lower middle class. The peoples' front must fight on a programme of immediate Socialist, economic and political demands of the masses, and on this basis lead the fight against the new constitution of imperialism and for complete independence. Mr. Dutt declared that four conditions for future action in India were necessary. They are: (1) A Common front for the struggle against imperialism. (2) A common programme uniting the aim of national independence with the immediate fighting economic and social demands of the masses. (3) The development and extension of mass organisation of workers and peasants in trade unions and peasant unions. (4) The unity of the movement in every field of mass struggle round the common slogan of the Constituent Assembly, expressing the aim of complete independence from imperialism.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

At the outset of the Conference on Saturday afternoon, Mr. K. D Kumria, the joint secretary, explained that the Conference had been called by a representative body of Indians in England, but that no existing political organisation was implicated in it, although delegates from such organisation had been invited to take part in the Conference. The chairman put a resolution of condolence before the conference to mourn the loss of Shapurji Saklatvala, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Dr. M. A Ansari, Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. By another resolution, the British communists supporting it, the Conference sent greetings to all those who were in prison in India, including M. N. Roy and his followers, although until recently the British communists had looked upon M. N. Roy as "the agent of British imperialism" as much responsible for the exploitation of the Indian masses as was Mahatma Gandhi!

SHORTLY COMING

at the

MINERVA

(The Home of Best Pictures)

A Happy News to the Lover of A-1 Pictures

MINERVA FILM CO'S. NEW PICTURE IN URDU

SAED-E-HAVAS
SAED-E-HAVAS

An Urdu Adaptation of Shakespeare's Play

"KING JOHN"

With a Star-cast in the Leading roles

SOHRAB MODI (of Hamlet Fame)
SHAMA (A cultured, educated Beauty)
ANJUM (Popular Actor from U.P.)
CHANDRAKUMAR (The Child Prodigy)
GULZAR, SHAGOFA, ASHA, SARALA, SADAT, NATHAN & others.

A Thrilling, Astounding Picture

Watch for the opening date.

For Booking Apply to:—
EVERGREEN PICTURES,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Crowds cheered and applauded yesterday the SUPERB MADAN THEATRE'S HINDI TALKIE

QIMTI QURBANI

Khalil Ahmed & Miss Rose in their greatest achievement

To-day: 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON Cinema
Dhobi Talao

Warner Bros. Have The Great Honor To Present The 1935 ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

Starring in her first picture since she was triumphantly acclaimed "the finest screen actress of the year"!

BETTE DAVIS

"The Golden Arrow"

GEORGE BRENT

EUGENE PALLETTE • DICK FORAN
CAROL HUGHES • CATHERINE DOUCET • CRAIG REYNOLDS

A First National Picture
Directed by ALFRED E. GREEN

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

9 ANNAS SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

For the last some days our weather experts have been promising us a big deluge, which, however, has not so far materialised. The rainfall which was fifteen inches above the average three weeks ago, has dwindled down almost to the normal for this time of the year. For more than a week now, a chill wind is blowing, which though it may be a potential breeder of coughs and colds, has considerably cooled the atmosphere. There have also been occasional sharp showers recently and we are all looking ahead to the big burst.

Bee-Hive

The Congress House is to-day a bee-hive of activity. The headquarters of the Congress Parliamentary Committee which is located there is working with full speed. Both Sirdar Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad are at present out of Bombay, but Pandit G. B. Pant, who is the Joint Secretary of the Committee, arrived here recently and is looking after the office work. Our local Congress Committee is also extremely busy these days, especially as it has to look after the arrangements for the ensuing session of the A.I.C.C. Again, it has been decided to take advantage of the electoral rules allowing further enrolment within ten days of the publication of the voters' lists. A further electoral drive will, therefore be undertaken by the B.P.C.C. to rope in all these whose names are not yet entered on the electoral roll either due to apathy or some misunderstanding.

Mr. Jinnah's Triumph

The meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board, which was held at the Islam Gymkhana last Sunday, may be said to have been a thorough personal triumph for Mr. Jinnah. Those whose wish was father to the thought had not only presaged a violent difference of opinion at that meeting, but had also started active propaganda to that end. It was hinted that many Muslim leaders of Bombay were tired of Mr. Jinnah's tutelage and were anxious to have their freedom unfettered by allegiance to the Muslim League. It was remarkable, however, that though the Islam Club Meeting was attended by nearly sixty delegates from all parts of the Presidency, all the resolutions that were proposed there were passed without a single dissentient vote. It is, indeed, a feather in Mr. Jinnah's cap.

Meetings Galore

Bombay in those days was agog with various meetings held to support, as also to oppose, the various social reform bills, which are at present before the Legislative Assembly, viz. Mr. Das' Bill amending the Child Marriages Restraint Act; Dr. Deshmukh's Bill for the removal of the disabilities of Hindu women in matters of property; Dr. Bhagwandas' Bill for the validity of inter-caste Hindu Marriages; and Mr. Rajah's Bill for the removal of the disabilities of the depressed classes. One need not add, of course, that the meetings held for supporting those bills were far more numerous and representative than the meetings held in opposition. The venue of the latter gathering was Madhav Baug, which is the main stronghold of Sanatanists and reactionaries in this city. The good folk who assemble there, will be found raising the cry of Religion in Danger on every such occasion, and also invoking the proclamation of Queen Victoria, of blessed memory. Let us, however, be charitable to those defenders of the "ancient regime" and leave them alone.

Women's Support

Of the meetings held in support of those bills, the most prominent was that called by the Bombay Women's Association at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Monday evening. Sir Govindrao Madgaokar, who is a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, presided on the occasion, and among those who participated in the meeting were Sir Manubhai Mehta, Mr. Justice Divatia, Mr. K. Natrajan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and, of course, practically all the prominent women in the city. Of the various speeches delivered at the meeting, that of the president made the greatest impression. Holding that the Hindu community had degenerated in every sense, Sir Govindrao made a spirited plea for the re-adjustment and re-generation of society. "True patriotism and statesmanship consist not in blind resistance and insistence that things shall ever be as they have been, but in meeting, and whenever possible, even fore-seeing and fore-stalling, those demands in a spirit of honesty, fairness and generosity to whatever extent is advisable in the interests of the race and the country. This attitude is equally independent of hope of political advantage or of fear from threats of conversion and the like." This was the burden of the presidential speech.

Archbishop's Death

The death of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Most Rev. Dr. J. R. Lima, which occurred on Tuesday at Belgaum, has cast the Catholic community of Bombay in profound gloom. His body was brought to Bombay on Wednesday, and the funeral was most solemn and moving. The late Dr. Lima was held in the greatest esteem and affection by Catholics throughout the presidency, and was popularly known as 'the Archbishop of Education and Missions.' He devoted a good deal of his attention to the question of the Indianisation of the clergy, and the Seminary for priests which was recently opened at Parel will remain as his outstanding monument.

The Late R. M. Bhatt

By the death of R. M. Bhatt, the city has lost a public-spirited citizen and a generous philanthropist. Entirely a self-made man, in his days of affluence he was ever ready to help a deserving cause. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation for nearly thirteen years and his colleagues there paid a handsome tribute to his memory by passing a condolence resolution and adjourning their meeting on Thursday.

RAIN BELOW NORMAL

But Colaba Expert Persists Heavy Downpour Is Coming Soon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The long promised rain has not yet come. Excepting for a few showers every few hours, Bombay has not been having for the last two days anything that could be called a rainfall.

The rainfall figures up to date shows that the City has had up till now rainfall below the normal that we should have had under normal conditions.

But the expert at Colaba is confident that we will soon make up and heavy rainfall should come very soon.

The following are the rainfall figures:—

For 24 hours up to 8 a.m. to-day.		Since June 1.
Colaba	0 cents	39.53 inches
Fort	10 cents	42.76 inches
Byculla	3 cents	39.50 inches
Matunga	10 cents	40.99 inches

The rainfall up to date is 17 cents below normal. The temperature for yesterday was a degree above normal.

SCANTY RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, July 25

The Orissa Depression has weakened and now lies over the east Central Provinces. It has strengthened the monsoon from Chota Nagpur and Bihar to east and north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Ambala 5 inches; Cherrapunji and Jubbulpore 3; Dibrugarh Bahraich Pachmarhi, Delhi and Mercara 2 each; Akyab, Myitkyina, Sibsagar, Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Muktesar and Ratnagiri 1 1/2.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces; increase generally in North-east India, and occur locally in East United Provinces, Burma, Malabar and the Konkan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to occur locally in Assam and the Submontane regions from Bengal to East Punjab during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .000 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.7 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 6.90 inches

Total rainfall during the year 39.93 inches

Weather remarks: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Propaganda For Candidate To Madras Legislature

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

The third annual meeting of the Abhyasamandal of Belgaum was held yesterday. Sjt. D. R. Bendre a renowned Kannada Poet occupying the presidential chair. Mr. Aravinda Joshi read the report. Sjt. Bendre delivered his presidential address for an hour and a half very eloquently. The subject he had chosen was the reasons for incorrect review and criticism. After reciting some six of his popular poems the meeting concluded.

CONGRESS WORKERS MEETING

An informal meeting was held of Congress workers at Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande's house, to discuss about the coming election. After a long discussion it was resolved to call a meeting of the D.C.C. on 8th August and to write prominent gentlemen to attend.

PROPAGANDA FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Vigorous Propaganda is being carried on in the District of Bellary to canvass votes for Dr. Nagangauda, a Congress candidate for the coming Bye-election of the Madras Legislative Assembly election. Mr. T. Subramaniam with important workers visited Alur, Adavani, and Raidurg Talukas. Sjts. Krishtrao and others are touring in Hospet, Hadagli and Kudlege Taluks. Harpanhalli and Kottur Congress Workers are also canvassing.

Good response is being received everywhere.

For Physicians' Free Sample write to:—
V. M. JANI, Sole Agent for India, Burma, Ceylon.
Post Box No. 2168, BOMBAY.

"QIMTI QURBANI" (DIVINE SACRIFICE)

At The Wellington

At the Wellington this week is shown the tragedy of Royal Romance. "Qimit Qurbani" or Divine Sacrifice thrills with interest and plotted rapid action. If you want to know the story it is here. Akram as Khalil Ahmed and Miss Rose as Habiba show clever charaterisation.

Love, as the strongest motive for the most daring deeds ever performed, stands supreme,—and has been the inspiration for acts of divine immolation that glorify the lives of its martyrs. The nobility it inspires has ever in its wake the vilest of treachery, treason, villainy; and through such motives runs an immaculate love rendered ideal by the sacrifice it involves—a Divine Sacrifice on the Altar of Love;—this is the burden of our story.

The prince of Esphania was infatuated with the beauty of Razia, sister of Amir, the noted Astronomer of the place. She is made to fall a victim to his passion and soon gives birth to a charming baby-daughter, Habiba. But when he becomes King, Razia is forgotten and left, disillusioned to her fate—unmarried and yet debased, while he assigns the care of the baby to a maid, Salima. Years pass by and Habiba grows to be a beautiful maiden.

The King, blinded by his power, has robbed the honour of a lady—his guilt must be avenged at any cost, to which Amir binds himself. An allegiance is formed with four others—Akram and his friends and the King's Commander himself is taken into confidence, from whom they obtain a letter authorising entry for one of them to the Royal Palace, with a view to kill the king. Meanwhile, the Astronomer, with a clever ruse, invites the Badshah to his Observatory and hot words are exchanged between them; and Amir, in the height of his anger, takes out his dagger and thrusts it at the king—but, a thrilling incident happens—Razia enters and flings herself between her brother and the King to save the man she gave her love to, no matter how much he has wronged her. And in this act of supreme immolation she gives up her life entreating the Badshah to protect her daughter Habiba and declare her as the princess. Another thrill—the King's bodyguard, Dilawar seeing his master's life in danger, flings his dagger at Amir, killing him at once. The Badshah leaves the place wiser than he came, and sends for Salima to bring his daughter Habiba to the palace.

The four friends however set together to fulfil the unfinished duty of revenge and Akram is sent to the palace with the Commander's letter.

The picture develops as real drama on the screen.

AMAR-JYOTI"

At The Krishna

"Amar-Jyoti" or "Immortal-Flame" is the well-merited title of Prabhat's brilliant screen masterpiece, which has been drawing huge crowds at Krishna. "Amar-Jyoti" is the talk of the day. It is indeed a rare production very ably directed by Mr. V. Shantaram, the versatile screen technician in the country.

The plot revolves round the desire for revenge which inspires a beautiful woman who ill-treated by her brutal husband is refused relief by the Queen and her vicious Prime Minister, ultimately she is forced to take to piracy to liberate her sex from the ties of the iron-hearted men.

"Amar-Jyoti" is an ideal Indian picture with outstanding charm and splendour with a spectacular romance behind it interwoven with thrilling incidents coupled with delightful music. The acting is indeed above mark and the stars are well cast suited to the atmosphere of the production. The sound-recording is very creditable. The leading roles are taken by Mrs. Durgabai Khote, Kumari Shanta Apte, Kumari Vasanti (of "Mahatma" fame), Chandramohan and Narayan Kale. The dialogues are brilliant and distinct. The back-ground music is truely marvellous and breath-taking. All the artistes have admirably acquitted themselves in their respective roles. The songs are beautifully rendered particularly by Shanta Apte who has by her acting and songs placed herself indisputably in the first rank cine-artistes in India.

Hearty congratulations are to Director Shantaram for ably directing this unique picture of "Wonder of Wonders."

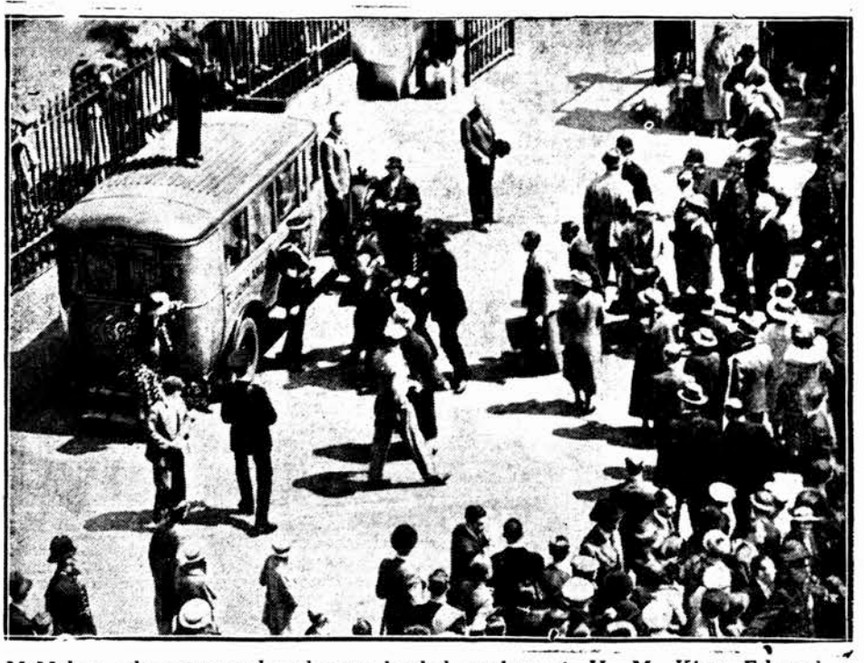
Krishna Talkies is to-day a place of pilgrimage and thousands are thronging the theatre every day at every show to witness.

This remarkable production "Amar-Jyoti" is the Talk of the Day.

Though it is running for the fourth week from to-day, hundreds of people have to go back every day for want of accommodation.

Citizens of this city must make a point to witness "Amar-Jyoti" at Krishna.

SCENE OF ATTEMPT ON KING'S LIFE



McMohon, who attempted to throw a loaded revolver at H. M. King Edward while the latter was returning to Buckingham Palace from the Hyde Park ceremony of presentation of new colours to six battalion guards, is seen here being removed to the police van immediately after the royal procession had passed. (By Air Mail.)

George Andrew McMohon who threw the loaded revolver at King Edward. (By Air Mail.)

BUILDING WORKERS URGED TO ORGANISE

The Secretary of the Building Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:

The annual general meeting of the Building Workers' Union, Bombay was held at Matunga Labour Camp, under the presidentship of Mr K. M. Salvi.

Workers belonging to the different branches of the building industry were present. Mr. R. K. Bhogale, the organising Secretary of the B. P. T. U. C., was also present, along with Messrs. M. Shahid, Oak of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees' Union, Dadar, and Suryawanshi who is standing his trial in connection with the Thana Woollen Mill strike.

Mr. Salvi explained to the workers under what circumstances the building workers have to live to-day and most vehemently brought home to them the necessity of a stronger organisation than ever before. The general secretary of the Union for the last year Mr. B. D. Parab could not attend so Mr. More, the general secretary-elect, read the annual report as prepared by Mr. Parab.

The report gives in short how the Union was started in 1933, while the strike of the Lorry workers was in progress. Then followed a number of difficulties which seriously hampered the functioning of the Union.

The report then comes to the condition of the building workers of Bombay and graphically describes how by thousand and one ways they are being harassed and exploited by the contractors both small and big. Lastly a review of the condition of the working class all over India, and their organisations fighting on one hand the exploitation of the capitalists and Government repression on the other, was taken.

The followng office-bearers for this year were elected:—

Mr. K. M. Salvi, President, Mr. Shahid, Vice-President; Mr. R. B. More, General Secretary and Mr. B. I. Bansode, Treasurer.

VICEREGAL MONSOON TOUR

SIMLA, July 25.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by Lady Anne Hope, Lady Joan Hope and Lady Doreen Hope and staff left the Viceregal Lodge to-day for monsoon tour. —A.P.

Second Anniversary Of Vinaya Mandir Of Yeola

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOLA, (By Mail).

The second annual ceremony of the Vinaya Mandir of Yeola was celebrated on Monday. Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat of Poona was in the Chair. The report showed that the Mandir experienced great difficulties in establishing its Ashram in Chichondi village. The village people have now realised the importance of the work of the Mandir and send their children to the Ashram school. There is a special course of studies for this village school. Many grown-up persons attend the night school opened by the Mandir. The Ashram inmates daily go into the village and clean its streets. The Mandir still finds the task of removing untouchability a difficult one, but it feels that success is not far off. Side by side with the constructive work the Mandir has to look after the Congress work of the Taluk. Now it has taken up the work of Hindi Prachar. In short the Mandir is a centre of many activities of public importance.

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar made a great speech and urged the public to help the institution with liberal donations. Many public workers of Maharashtra attended the function.

The Working Committee meeting of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha is going to be held on the 2nd August next, at the residence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Benares Hindu University, when the organisation of Sanatan Dharma and Mahavir Dal will come up for discussion.—United Press.

MAGISTRATE'S QUEER ORDER

Told Accused To Inquire Into Complaint Against Himself

CALCUTTA, July 24.

"I have heard people being both prosecutors and judges at the same time, but I have never yet heard of people being accused persons and judges at one and the same time," commented Mr. Justice Cunliffe in the Calcutta High Court to-day on certain proceedings, which he styled as queer, in the court of the magistrate at Silchar.

In this case, which was heard by Mr. Justice Cuniffe and Mr. Justice Henderson, Mangru Goala made a complaint against Mr. O. F. Hamilton of the Kumbhirgram Tea Estate in Assam accusing him of assault. It was stated that while trying to drive uphill, Mr. Hamilton saw Mangru Goala driving his cart a little ahead on the road. He stopped the car at the bottom of the hill and sent his boy to tell the complainant to get out of the way.

"Slapped And Kicked"

The complainant instead drove on slowly uphill. Mr. Hamilton, who was trying to pass him had to slow down, with the result that his car stopped on the slope and ran back against the bank, the mudguard being damaged. The complainant alleged that Mr. Hamilton then got out of his car, slapped and kicked him and drove away.

Mr. Justice Cuniffe, in his judgment, said that it was a very simple matter of assault, but when the complainant had gone to the magistrate's court the magistrate ordered that the accused person, Mr. Hamilton, be directed to make an inquiry into what had happened. When the High Court asked the magistrate to make report on this "queer" proceeding, he explained that there was no hard and fast rule as to how an inquiry under section 202 Cr. P. C. was to be conducted. In the magistrate's opinion there was no legal bar to ascertain the other version as to what had really taken place from the man concerned.

The magistrate was directed to take the matter out of the hand of Mr. Hamilton and conduct an inquiry by properly constituted officers.

Rajkot.—Rao Bahadur T. D. Rana, ex-Dewan, Junagadh State, is appointed as Dewan of Radhanpur State on Rs. 2,000 pay per mensem. It is expected that he will take charge of that post on August 1.

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Employment In Textile Industry Increases

Factories Report For 1935 Shows Rise In Accident Figures Over Previous Year

The annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 says that the number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,900 to 1,999. The increase of 99 was made up of factories that become amenable to the Act by reason of the change in the definition of a factory and to increased industrial activity in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sind, says the Director of Information, Bombay.

As against 1,678 last year the number of working factories in the period under report was 1,746. Of these 937 were perennial and 809 were seasonal concerns. 243 of the perennial and 668 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries, based on the annual returns received from the factories and including an average of the persons working on night shifts in the textile industry, was 4,20,716 compared with 3,75,833 last year. Employment in the textile industry increased materially, and particularly so in Bombay, where an increase of 23,566 has been recorded. The two mills that re-opened, and increased employment in three others that restarted operations late in the previous year, accounted, on the day shifts, for an increase of 6,046. The average persons employed on the night shifts in the Bombay cotton textile mills increased by 12,576 from 14,236 to 26,812.

Women Employees

The number of women employed in factories was 70,235 against 65,943 in the previous year, while children numbered 1,941 against 2,147.

The number of children employed touched a new low level. Owing to increased activities, more women obtained employment, but the Maternity Benefit Act appears to have had a restricting influence on their employment, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Referring to sanitation the report states that an important sanitary problem has arisen in connection with the rapid industrial development of Ahmedabad, viz. the disposal of trade waste. It has proved well nigh impossible to maintain a satisfactory sanitary standard in some of the mill surroundings, and often a rigid insistence on the cleanliness of the mill compound penalises surrounding residents.

Trade Waste

There has been a very large increase in the amount of cloth bleached in the mills in the last decade and the existing Municipal arrangements do not permit of a suitable disposal of trade waste. Although most of the cloth is at present hand bleached, there is a distinct tendency to develop machine bleaching. This will involve the use of greater quantities of water so that the problems are likely to become more acute unless adequate arrangements for sub-surface drainage are made.

The discharge of trade waste into the Sabarmati river is most unfortunate, but the difficulties of the case are known to Government and the Municipality. Comprehensive schemes are obviously necessary and it is hoped that the problem will be tackled and satisfactorily solved without much further delay. The extension of the drainage scheme in the north of Bombay will ultimately lead to better sanitary arrangements in the factories in that locality.

Ventilation Problem

The report also discusses the problem of ventilation and humidity which have an important bearing on the working conditions in factories. Past reports have furnished details of the very large sums spent by textile mills in certain areas of the presidency whereby working conditions have been almost revolutionised. In the Ahmedabad and Sholapur districts about 60 lakhs of rupees have been expended in this direction. The climate in these two centres is not naturally so adapted to the textile industry as the more equable and humid climate of Bombay, but the mills have realised that ventilation combined with humidification on the evaporative cooling principle has not only considerably improved the conditions under which the operatives work, but technical processes have also been benefited.

The value of what is ordinarily known as air conditioning has not been realised to the same extent in Bombay and Khandesh, although it is only fair to state that progress in Bombay has been hindered by the general strikes and the prevailing depression.

Accidents

The total number of accidents reported was 6,789 as against 6,004 in 1934; the total number of persons injured being 6,325, as against 6,033 in 1934. The increase of 785 would appear to be due partly to the larger number of employees and partly to the increased tendency to give treatment more freely in the case of minor injuries. The number of fatal accidents has fallen to the level of the year 1931 which is the lowest figure recorded during the last 13 years.

Great stress has in the past been laid on the value of educational work. The Safety First movement is gaining ground and several safety first committees have been established.

The fencing of machinery has received the continuous attention of the staff. Industry is being established on a broader basis and nearly every new type of factory has its peculiar difficulties and problems.

Gur Industry

The gur industry has considerably increased in the last year or so. Factory owners have not, in the past, been acquainted with industrial conditions, whilst the labour is usually of the agricultural type. It has been very difficult to obtain a reasonably passable standard of fencing and it has been exceedingly difficult to convince owners and workers of some of the dangers inherent in transmission machinery.

Definite progress in welfare work has taken place though much remains to be done.

The Labour Union, Ahmedabad, spent Rs. 23,000 in completing 20 more tenements on the tenant ownership basis during the year. Each tenement provides two rooms, a kitchen, a verandah and a yard. The standard is higher than usually occupied by textile workers and tenants will become owners in 22 years.

Five creches were started in Bombay, two in Ahmedabad and two in other mofussil centres. Improvements and extensions have also been effected in several of the existing creches in Ahmedabad and Bombay. This form of welfare work is becoming increasingly popular.

Effort at debt redemption continues. The co-operative credit movement has been extended in several mills.

The report records also a note on maternity benefits; 3,924 women were paid maternity benefits aggregating Rs. 94,351. The mills were asked to encourage the payment of the benefit on the pre-maternity principle, and 1,678 women received half the benefit when leaving work. Nearly 80 per cent. of the women in Sholapur, 55 per cent. in Bombay and 20 per cent. in Ahmedabad received the benefit in this way.

Factories Act

Summing up the year's work, the Chief Inspector of Factories observes that the new Factories Act came into operation on the 1st of January and this has imposed a great deal of additional inspection. The Act has divided industries into three main classes, and in the ordinary perennial concern the weekly hours have been reduced from 60 to 54. The textile industries came at once into line, although the reduction in hours led to considerable experimenting in Ahmedabad. On the whole, there was no widespread attempt to defeat the law, but constant vigilance was necessary and several Prosecutions had to be instituted.

CONGRESS & BOMBAY ELECTIONS

Provincial Parliamentary Committee Members Meet

The first meeting of the Bombay representatives on the Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Committee was held on Saturday afternoon at the Congress House, to transact some preliminary business before the Provincial Committee formally met. Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi and S. K. Patil, the five members on the Provincial Committee on behalf of Bombay were present at the meeting.

Mr. S. K. Patil, was elected the Secretary of the Bombay Representatives, so that he might carry on the necessary work and correspondence with the other Provincial Congress Committees in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

It would appear questions of Bombay's candidates to the Assembly, collection of funds, etc. did come up for discussion, but it was postponed, till after the meeting of Provincial Parliamentary Committee. The Provincial Parliamentary Committee consisting of representatives from Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat will meet in Bombay on August 18, when questions of funds and inviting Congressmen to send in their applications for standing as candidates to the Assembly and Legislative Council will be discussed.

CONSULTATIONS WITH JINNAH

The Raja of Mahmudabad, Choudhari Khaliquzaman and Moulana Shaukat Ali members of the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and had consultations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board regarding the election campaign in the United Provinces. The Raja of Mahmudabad and Choudhari Khaliquzaman are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel and will be returning to Lucknow this evening.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN GAJENDRAGAD

GAJENDRAGAD, July 20.

Sjt. Anantrao Jalihal a prominent pleader and a member of D. L. B. Dharwar on behalf of Congress and Sjt. Andaneppa Dodmetti, a prominent merchant and Congress worker addressed Soodi and Gajendragad public and urged the voters to vote only for Congress Candidates.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nineteen persons were arrested by the Dongri and Agripada police last night following three raids on alleged sutta dens.

A tea-shop at Haines Road was raided and Hassan Ali, Hassan Mahomed, Abdul Adam, and Dawood Syed Rasan were arrested. Some marked coins and chits were seized by the police.

In a satta raid in the Dongri Section, five persons were arrested. They are: Moolji Raja Wani, Ibrahim Mahomed Bhikoo Laxman, Haibulla Jiliecar, and Abdulla Abdul Rahim.

In another raid at Jacob Circle, nine persons including a woman were arrested.

They are: Bachu Kara Abdul Rasul Bulam, Sambhulal Jethmal, Baboo Gosar, Baboo Janoo, Govind Somji, Jethabhai Deoraj, Sambhoo Velji, Suruppa Narayan and Tulsi Dhanoo.

All the 19 persons were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day and were remanded on bail till August 1.

Found guilty of rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of Sultan Alibux on January 30 last, Mr. K. V. Balkrishna Sastri, a veterinary doctor was sentenced to two months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300, in default to two months' further R. I. at the Mazagon Court yesterday.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Dr. Sumant Mehta To Preside

The Secretary of the Bombay Students' Conference writes:

Dr. Sumant Mehta has consented to preside at the Bombay Students' Conference to be held on 1st and 2nd August, 1936.

Members of the Reception Committee are requested to take away their Reception Committee membership cards in exchange of their original receipts from the Jt. Hon. Secretaries Narayan Ashram, Kennedy Bridge, at the earliest opportunity.

Blavatsky Lodge Meeting

A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Sunday at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. to familirise the students with the aims and objects of the ensuing Bombay Student Conference.

Mr. J. M. Mehta the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

INQUEST VERDICT ON COLABA TRAGEDY

Jury Recommend Prosecution Of Major Adams

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The tragic circumstances under which four-year-old Muriel Eleanor Williams, daughter of Quarter Master Williams, met with a fatal motor accident on last Saturday were revealed in the Coroner's Court to-day.

The girl and her brother were being escorted to their school by their Ayah to take the hat which her brother had forgotten. At Colaba Road, a speeder whose brakes were useless knocked her down throwing her in the gutter, and went its way. The girl soon after died in the hospital.

The jury unanimously found that the injuries which led to the death of the girl were caused by rash and negligent driving on the part of Major Adams and recommended his prosecution.

Major Adams was present in the Court under escort.

Allegations that the Major was drunk were repeated at the inquest to-day.

Car At Fast Speed

Chandrabagha Ramchandra, the ayah in the employ of Quarter Master Williams, continuing her evidence, stated that on Saturday last she left home at about 5 p.m., with two children to the school. The boy had forgotten his hat at the school and his mother had asked her to go back and fetch it. Witness was going along the left side of the road close to a municipal tree. She heard the noise of a motor car coming from behind. She then stepped a little more to the left. The car rushed against the child, threw her forward and drove away. It went at a fast speed.

Witness picked up the girl and put her in a car that passed by and removed her to hospital.

To a question, she replied that a shoe and a bag belonging to the baby were left behind at the scene of the accident.

Mr. H. J. Goddard, a journalist, stated that he had not seen the body of the girl. He met Major Adams on the day of the accident at one in the afternoon in a friend's flat. He then arranged to meet Major Adams at the Cornaglia's. At 1-30 p.m. he and the Major had three or four pink gins and remained at the Cornaglia's till 2-45 p.m.

Witness went with Major Adams to the latter's bungalow at Upper Colaba. Major Adams drove the car. At the bungalow the two had tiffin, and then milk punch.

Drove Him Home

At five o'clock, Major Adams drove him home in his car. Witness saw the Major turning round to go to Colaba.

Sergeant C. R. Saunders of the Colaba police stated that on Saturday last he received a telephone message from the British Military Hospital to the effect that a child had been seriously injured.

On his way to the hospital, at the junction of Bunder Road and Colaba Road, witness saw Private Day who told him that an accident had taken place there and showed him the handle of the car. The handle had a small grey stain on it. He could not say what it was but the handle was bent.

Blood Stain On Mudguard

The child was unconscious when he saw her at the hospital. He made enquiries and thence proceeded to Major Adams's bungalow at Colaba. He saw a car in the compound of the bungalow. The handle from the rear left door was missing. He noticed a small stain that appeared to be a bloodstain, on the rear mudguard.

He took charge of the car and went into the bungalow. He saw Major Adams asleep. He was lying on his back. He tried to rouse him but could not do so.

Witness then called Dr. Fanaken.

Police Prosecutor: What was wrong with Major Adams? Why did you call a doctor?—Major Adams appeared to be a bit drunk.

The doctor examined Major Adams in his presence.

After some time, he managed to rouse him.

Witness went back to the scene and met Private Day. He took charge of the handle, and at the police station found that the handle was identical with the handles of other doors of the car. It fitted into the door.

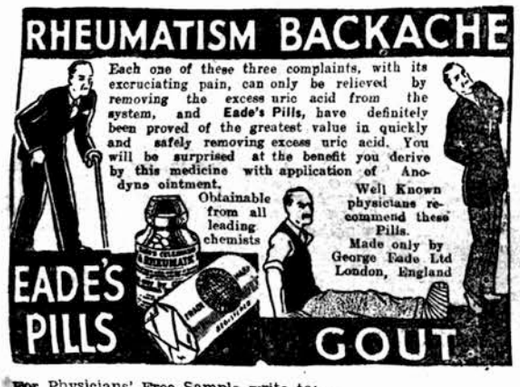
Inspector Chottia of the Motor Vehicles Department said that when he examined the car he found the handles of the left rear door missing. Underneath the handle there was a dent in the left rear mudguard. Also on the right front mudguard there was a dent. Blood was noticed underneath the door handle on the left rear mudguard. The steering column bracket was a little loose.

Defective Brakes

He took the car out and noticed that the brakes were defective. He would call them useless. With these brakes, the car could not be stopped even if it travelled at 20 miles an hour.

The jury found that death was caused by laceration of brain following compound fracture of skull.

"Th's injury," they added, "was caused by the metal handle of the left rear door of the car which Major Adams was driving along Colaba Road in a rash and negligent manner." They recommended his prosecution under section 304A of the I.P.C. (causing death by negligence).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EDUCATING CITY MILL WORKERS

Maharashtra School Extends Its Activities

The secretary of the Saksharata-Prasar-Sangha writes:

A meeting was held to start the Saksharata-Prasar-Sangh in the premises of the Maharashtra High School under the Presidentship of Principal Nagesh Mahadeo Kale. The President explained how the Maharashtra High School was trying its best to spread education among the children of the mill workers and others for last ten years, and that the School had 70 p.c. of such boys.

As many as 80 p.c. guardians of these boys were illiterate and it was intended for a long time that some thing should be done in order to spread literacy among the adult workers with the co-operation of the teacher and students.

The Secretary of the Sangha, Mr. V. Y. Gavankar, gave information about the Sangh and its working. Afterwards it was resolved to appoint a Managing Committee. The President donated Rs. 25/ to the Sangha to begin its working.

Free Classes have been opened in the interest of the adult workers where they are taught to read and to write and other necessary things in the premises of the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel and in the Husseni Buildings, near the Chinchpokli Bridge (West). The classes meet from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. and all interested are cordially invited to take the advantage of these Classes."

RED TAPE CREATES AWKWARD SITUATION

Simla Fire Brigade Post Cannot Be Held By Indian

SIMLA, July 23

Interesting situation has arisen with regard to the appointment of a Fire Brigade Superintendent for Simla. It seems that the rules framed ages ago made it obligatory on the Municipal Committee to recruit none but a European. The Municipal Committee advertised sometime ago inviting applications for the post from those who fulfilled the qualifications laid down by the Committee.

No European of the required qualification applied and those Europeans who did apply did not possess the requisite qualifications.

It is understood that an Indian who was a fire officer in Edinburgh, who has won distinction for fire bravery, who fulfills all the conditions and possesses all the qualifications has also applied. As, however, under the rules none but a European can be appointed. The Municipal Committee has forwarded the case to the Punjab Government for permission to appoint an Indian to the post which carries a salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.—A.P.I.

Butter And Ghee Fakers Fined

The names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, Mazagaon Police Court, are as under:—

(1) Mr. Abubaker Abdul Kader, vendor at the Eating House at No. 1, Huzaria Street, was convicted on 13th instant and fined Rs. 10, in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 21.37 per cent. (2) Mr. Dattaram Ramchandra Warang, owner of the shop at Gwalior Maharaj Building, Dadar Main Road, was convicted on 13th instant and fined Rs. 25, in default, to undergo 2 weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 30.4 per cent.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

KING AND PARLIAMENT—TSARIST BALLERINA STAGES COME-BACK—NOVEL HAIR-DRESSING COMPETITION—INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES IN LONDON—STORY OF TRANSMUTED SCIENTIST—OLYMPIC WHITE-WASHING CAMPAIGN—TIPS TO GO IN PARIS HOTELS

The fact that a new session of Parliament involving a State Opening will fall due before the Coronation has raised in some minds the question of whether the King will take a personal part in the ceremony.

There is, it is pointed out, no constitutional barrier to His Majesty's opening the first Parliament of his reign with full State ceremonial before the Coronation. It is generally expected that he will do so. He will drive from Buckingham Palace to Westminster in the State coach, and for the first time make the King's speech to both Houses from the throne in the House of Lords.

* * * *

London's Next Mayor

Sir George Broadbridge is likely to be the next Lord Mayor of London.

In normal circumstances the senior alderman "below" the civic chair is elected by city liverymen. This year an exception must be made. The senior alderman is Sir William Burton, who was elected for the Tower Ward on May 18, 1930. But the Lord Mayor must also have held office as City Sheriff, and Sir William Burton has not yet filled that post. He is, therefore, ineligible for the office of Lord Mayor.

Sir George Broadbridge, who was elected alderman for the Candlewick Ward on September 15, 1930, and was a City Sheriff in 1933, comes next in seniority. Two names are always submitted to the liverymen when the election of the Lord Mayor takes place at Michaelmas, at the Guildhall, and it is customary to elect the senior. Coupled with Sir George Broadbridge's name will be that of Sir Harry Twyford, who has been alderman for Cripplegate since November 6, 1930, and was a City Sheriff in 1934.

* * * *

Here is a description of the gigantic birthday cake at Windsor Station, in Montreal.

Six feet in diameter and 9 feet high, it stood surrounded by 50 candles to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental service. A Londoner has just received through the post a small package. It was of the size and shape which one still sometimes receives when a friend has been married. But the removal of the wrapping showed the box was of gilt, not silver, paper. It contained, in fact, a piece of the cake, from Montreal to the Londoner. In colour, consistency, bouquet and the other qualities which connoisseurs of wedding cake look for, this is by no means inferior to its romantic counterpart.

* * * *

Famous Ballerina

At the age of sixty-three, on July 14, Mathilda Kshesinskaia, the famous Tsarist prima ballerina of pre-war days, staged a come-back at Covent Garden. She danced a Russian dance in a divertisement specially arranged for her benefit.

Kshesinskaia, who is now the wife of the Grand Duke Andrew, still maintains a dancing school in Paris. In Covent Garden she danced with several of her pupils, including the young ballerina, Tatiana Riabushinskaia, the daughter of a former Moscow millionaire. Kshesinskaia, who belongs to the pre-Pavlova era, is the most famous of all Russian ballerinas. She was a Tsarist and Grand Ducal favourite, and it was in her house in St. Petersburg that Lenin established his headquarters when he returned to Russia from Switzerland in a sealed wagon after the revolution. Her come-back at the age of sixty-three is not a record. At the moment Moscow has in Geltzer a pre-war ballerina who is still dancing and who must now be well over sixty. Geltzer can today give Kshesinskaia fifty yards start in a hundred. Ballerinas are like boxers. Once they have stopped, they cannot stage a comeback. Geltzer's success is the result, partly, of her superb physique—she has the legs of Dixie Dean—but mainly because she has never stopped dancing. There has been no attempt in Moscow to force her to alter her pre-revolutionary classical style.

* * * *

Finished 'Hair Cut'

Gent's hairdressing is not what it was, so a crusade has been started in London to improve it.

On Thursday (July 16) the London Academy of Gentlemen's Hairdressing held a competition, open to male and female hairdressers, all over the country. Entrants had to "do" a male haircut of a specified type—but the type was kept secret until the start of play. In 20 minutes competitors had to produce a finished haircut. Entrants had to take their own models.

At the London Academy of Gentlemen's Hairdressing (whose motto, by the way, is "For the Love of Art and Service") it was stated that there are about twelve styles of men's haircut. The idea of the competition was to set up some standard and to raise the status of the trade. Leading City and West End hairdressers acted as judges.

* * * *

Ormsby-Gore Story

Malaya, which is not very sympathetic to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, has been digging out details of his visit to that country in 1928.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was invited to a meng-geluchor party by the Sultan of Perak. Meng-geluchor may be best described as tobogganing down a water-fall on a leaf. It is an ancient sport and is the forerunner of all surf-bathing.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's experiences at this party have been described in one or two books and also in his own diary of his tour. As with most biographical records, legend has added fantacy to fact. The most recently published account states that Mr. Ormsby-Gore "uttered a happy giggle as he safely glissaded feet first on a banana leaf into the pool at the bottom of the slope." Sober eye-witnesses of this historic slide are now pointing out that if Mr. Ormsby-Gore used a banana leaf he must have had a pained expression and a sore posterior. The leaf used for meng-geluchor is the upeh, an altogether tougher and more durable leaf than that of the banana.

* * * *

London Conferences

London seems to be specially favoured this year by international conferences. A thousand delegates attended the international conference on social work recently at Bradford College and another thousand—about seven hundred of them from forty different countries—will meet in London during the last week in July, for the International Congress on Microbiology, which is to make University College in Gower Street its headquarters.

This Congress is concerned with scientific research in bacteriology, and its scope is so wide that its work will be carried out in eight sections. It will have a medical section, but special importance is attached to the sections dealing with economic aspects of the science, not so much practical applications of discoveries that have been made at the actual research work, which will be described and discussed by eminent research workers from all over the world. They will discuss matters of such value to industry as the preservation of food, grain, wine, and so on, diseases of plants and of animals, and micro-organisms in the soil.

Professor Ledingham, Director of the Lister Institute, is president of the Congress, and the four presidents of honour are Professor Jules Bordet, of Brussels; Sir John McFadyean, London; Sir Robert Muir, Glasgow; and Professor George Nuttal, Cambridge. A distinguished delegate from China is a woman, Dr. S. M. Tao, of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping, who has been appointed by the National Health Administration in Nanking.

* * * *

Transmuted Scientist

An American negro has successfully resisted an attempt to levy exaction on his front teeth. They were not just ordinary teeth, because they had had diamonds set in them, but the negro's claim that they were a part of his body was upheld by the Court.

The case somewhat resembles that of Professor Pronkoff, the famous metallurgist who flourished somewhere in the 1860's. After many years of profound research into the properties of metals, Pronkoff at last discovered what he believed to be a formula for transmuting lead into gold. Unfortunately, while the secret amalgam was still white hot, the Professor dropped the beaker, with the result that the contents with the exception of a few drops that fell on to the paper containing the formula, totally consuming it, and a few more that splashed on to the Professor's ears, were lost.

This drove the Professor into a sort of paroxysm from which he emerged a changed being. If he had failed to transmute metals he certainly succeeded in transmuting himself. He burned his books, declared Science the enemy of mankind, and plunged so heavily into a life of selfish and licentious dissipation that his very considerable wealth was soon squandered and he fell heavily into debt. Of all his substantial assets, only two articles of value remained to him. He now had platinum ears. His judgment creditors suggested that the Professor should undergo an operation for his and their mutual benefit. The professor proving obdurate the baffled creditors proceeded to levy exaction. The bailiff followed his instruction, but seeing no way of seizing the Professor's ears without seizing the Professor himself, brought both to Court. Here the Professor successfully pleaded that the seizure of a debtor's body was not permissible at Common Law. The court ruled that Professor should keep his ears. The creditors kept a close watch in case he tried to sell them, but the wily Pronkoff knew better than to do that. He emigrated to America, where he soon amassed another fortune by giving lecture on alchemy, at which he produced his own ears as the principal exhibit. He died at Boondoggle Flats, Mo, just before the war.

* * * *

Dont's To Jews

General Goering seems to be getting the better of Goebbels in the quarrel they are having about the nature of the Olympic Games which are to be held in Berlin in August.

Goebbels, hoping to bamboozle foreign visitors and so prevent them from going away with a more than nasty taste in their mouth, wants the Games to be absolutely "non-political." Goering, on the other hand, wants them to be one great Nazi propaganda racket. And it looks as Goering is getting his way.

Throughout the period of the Games the ruins of the Reichstag are to be open to the public. Tours through the building are to take place daily and explanations in French and English, will tell the "official story." In its description of the first tour, the official German news agency writes: "The session hall, which was set fire to in the night by the Dutch Communist, Van der Lubbe, makes a heart-rending impression."

Meanwhile, the Gestapo, Nazi secret police, has issued orders to Jewish institutions warning them not to establish contact with fo-

(Continued on page 30).

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Professional Competition Results

First Prize Rs. 1,500

There were only six all correct entries. Therefore the first prize of Rs. 1,500/- is divided equally among the following six successful competitors each getting Rs. 250/-.

1. H. B. LAL,
14L, Parsee Moholla,
INDORE.

2. J. DAVID,
Foreman, William Jack & Co.,
Lalgarh Palace,
BIKANER.

3. K. B. KHAPOLI,
C/o. Grindlay & Co. Ltd.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

4. R. E. BYRAMJEE,
93, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

5. AKBERALI J. HIRJI,
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4. S. R. SHENOY,
Budhwar Bazaar,
KHANDWA.

5. M. M. MISTRY,
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6. PUSHPAGAORI KANTILAL,
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7. K. A. NARAYAN RAO,
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BHIWANDI.

8. MAGANLAL VALABHOY.
349, Jethabhoy Building,
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7. ALIMIRZA PYARE MIRZA SAHEB, Molvi Ganj, Tali Bazzar, LUCKNOW.
8. RATILAL MANSUKHRAM PAREKH, Jivan Kamalshi Pole, AHMEDABAD.
9. MRS. SCHOKMAN VIEYRA, Sandhurst House, Mereweather Road, BOMBAY.
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12. A. C. RODRICK, Driver, DHOND.
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14. S. T. MURKER, Dharamsi Bhuwan, BOMBAY 19.
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17. GULAMHUSEIN KADERBHOY 82, Gulal Wadi, BOMBAY.
18. SHAH RAMANLAL MANGALDAS, Raja Mehta's Pole, AHMEDABAD.
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25. AIMI R. ARJANI, 17-D, Rustom Baug, Byculla, BOMBAY.
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32. ADAMALI NAJMUDIN, Charni Road Junction, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
33. NANJI PARSHOTTAM DAMANIA, New Shawrock Mill, NADIAD.
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40. ABDULLA HAJI DAWOOD, Ghodbunder Road, KHAR.
41. S. F. SIAMWALLA, 36, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
42. MUKULKANIDAS, Head Mistress, B. G. School, RAIPUR.
43. Miss F. D'LIMA, C/o Dr. G. K. Echhpal, PYDHONI.
44. F. C. MEHTA, New Sitaram Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
45. HASANBHOY MOHMEDALI DAHODWALLA, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY, 3.
46. ABDULGANI HAJI AHMED, 167, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 3.
47. ARDESHIR M. LALA, Dalal Building, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
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50. BACHUBHOY MUSABHOY, Chakla Bazaar, DHORAJEE.
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52. RANCHOD BHAIJI, Bensby Road, RAIPUR.
53. K. S. NANJUNDAN, Cosmopolitan Club, MYSORE.
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59. K. H. SHRIGAUM, Dadar, BOMBAY.
60. T. B. RELVANI, Sion, BOMBAY.
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62. ABDULSTAR KASAM BEGWAN GAJPANI, Near Vera Gate, GONDAL.
63. VENIBAI ANANDJEE, Samji Karamshi Baug, Nowroze Lane, GHATKOPAR.
64. JAMSHED K. IRANI, Khusroo Baug No. 24, 1, Causeway, Colaba, BOMBAY.
65. KHANALI, C/o. Gulamali F. Batliwalla, NEEMUCH.
66. W. L. BHARADWAJ, Asst. Teacher, A. V. M. School, NAGPUR.
67. MULJEE GIRDHAR, SHAPUR (Soreth.)
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LATE DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI

Ambassador Of Eastern Culture In America Passes Away

(By Mehar Singh Rait)

The news of Dhan Gopal Mukerji's death on the 15th instant in America is a great shock to those who have either known him personally or have read his books. He was a true ambassador of Indian culture throughout the Western World.

Vivid as the threads of a Cashemere shawl is the story of Dhan Gopal Mukerji's boyhood, woven through a background of constant religious thought. Born of Brahman parentage,—to little Dhan as the youngest son often fell the duty of tending the village temple. When less than eleven years old, he was already taking charge of its rituals.

JUNGLE INSPIRATION

The jungle was his next door neighbour. For the Mukerji home stood right at the edge of the forest. It is this knowledge of jungle life that he has since so successfully woven into his fascinating stories for American children, as well as for American people. At the age of fourteen, he was initiated into the priesthood. After the awe inspiring ceremony, he took his begging bowl and staff to set forth on a two years' pilgrimage, always searching for the truth which lies beneath all things.

But the priesthood itself did not satisfy him. He craved freedom from its routine to wander further in search of truth. His thoughts turned to America. There he earned his way through college by dish-washing, going hungry, working in the field, — incidentally discovering America. And America sought him out as a lecturer. To the Western world he gave a message, taken from the lips of the holy man of Benares. "There are no East and West to quarrel: there are only spirit seekers and matter mongers, who can be united through compassion."

HIS TRAVELS

Before he went to America Dhan Gopal Mukerji took his degree from the University of Calcutta when only eighteen. From India he went to Japan, where he studied at the University of Tokyo; Japan after all was Orient, but his soul longed for distance. So from Japan he went to America where he entered Leland Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1914.

LECTURER AND WRITER.

For neary twenty-two years thereafter Mr. Mukerji lived in the occidental world of America and Europe, lecturing at Oxford, Cambridge, Leeds, and other Universities, and writing books in English prose which reads like poetry. He was married to an American girl by whom he has children. In the long list of his books the following are read by almost every American;—CASTE AND OUTCASTE—the story of his boyhood in India, with rare description and amusing incidents, about which the "New York Times", says: "It would be hard to find a more interesting account of Hindu life."

"My Brother's Face"—A remarkable story of the author's return to India after twelve years wandering. "A brilliant contribution to the cause of racial understanding, and a fascinating piece of literature," remarked "New York Evening Post."

"The Face of Silence"—A rare and beautifully written book unfolding the religion of Ramakrishna, a Holy Man of India.

"The Secret Listeners Of The East"—A mystery-detective story told with all the subtlety of East.

"Kari The Elephant."—The fascinating story of the elephant Kari and a nine year old boy who grew up together at the edge of the jungle.

"Hari The Jungle Lad"—An intense vivid tale of a boy living in the midst of the wild beasts of the jungle, describing tiger-hunting elephant tracking panthers, wild buffaloes and friendly monkeys.

"Jungle Beasts and Men"—The thrilling adventures of two Brahman lads through the trackless forests, mountains and temples of India seeking for truth, and strangely enough finding it on the lips of the leader of a robber band.

There are still more books to his credit but to mention all would require more space. The handsome, young—because he was only forty-five yet, Hindu author and lecturer in New York, is gone! In him. India has lost a great representative of Indian culture at the time when she needed her brave sons in foreign countries like America to defend her honour.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 27)

reign visitors to the Olympic Games who may wish to inquire into the persecution of the Jews under Herr Hitler. As part of the same white-washing campaign, Goebbels has appointed special guides who will take American and other visitors around the Jewish cafes on the Kurfuerstendamm so as to impress them that the Jews really live quite a "free life" in the Third Reich. Incidentally, these cafes are frequented mainly by foreign Jews on visits to or residents for a short time, in Germany.

* * * *

Tips To Go

Servants in Paris hotels have instituted a movement, under M. Blum's regime, for the abolition of tips, and the guarantee, instead, of a fixed scale of wages.

This varies according to the status of the hotel from 1,000 to 1,500 francs (£13 to £20) a month. As a result the hotels have added a charge of 15 per cent. to all hotel bills and 12 per cent to all restaurant bills. Even so many of them say that they cannot afford the increased wages.

Formerly a Paris chambermaid got a mere ten shillings a month, which she had to supplement with tips. London will benefit from the increased charges in Paris. A chambermaid in a London hotel receives from £3 to £4 10s salary a month, according to its status. Allowing for free board and lodging and for tips, the total value of her job is from £8 to £14 a month. Floor waiters, on the same basis, earn the equivalent of £10 to £24 monthly.

* * * *

Don Jose Calvo Sotelo, the murdered Spanish Monarchist leader, was one of his country's strongest men. He was dark, commanding, and in the prime of life.

When the Left Bloc won the elections early this year many supporters of the Catholic and Conservative Right thought longingly of Dictatorship. Calvo Sotelo's name was on all their lips as the only man big enough for the job. But although Senor Sotelo was Minister of Finance under General Primo de Rivera's dictatorship from December, 1925, to January, 1930, he did not believe in dictatorship as a desirable political state for Spain. He told an Englishman whom he met early this year that he was against dictatorship. His ideal for Spain was a Corporative Parliament resembling Portugal's rather than Italy's. Anarchy and Communism were abhorrent to him.

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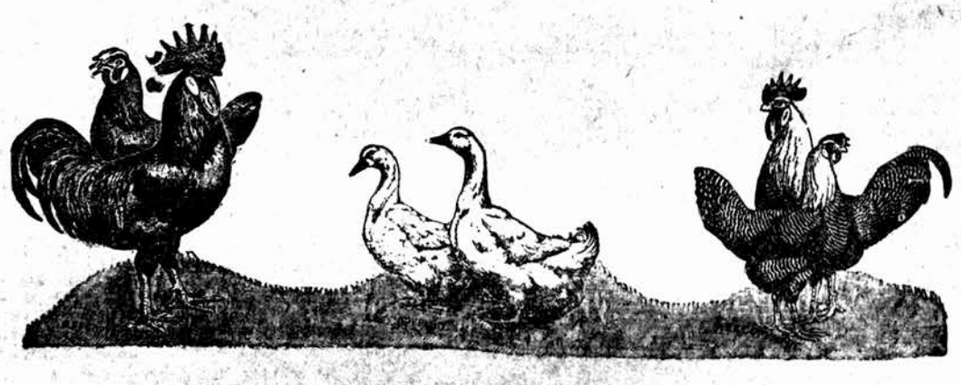

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RISK ALL FOR LIFE

Gorakhpur Villagers Coming Out In Rescue Boats In Hundreds

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR DISTRESSED

(From A Correspondent.)
GORAKHPUR, July 23.

Heavy floods are reported in Gorakhpur. It was on the night of the 19th instant that all of a sudden, the Rapti River, being overflooded, the Molony bund near Maheva gave way and about 100 villages were submerged under water. It is indeed a heart-rending scene to see people and cattle standing in water helpless, and resourceless. Rescue work was however, taken up promptly and on the morning of the 20th some rescue boats were sent to save the people. At present 25 boats have been engaged, 15 by the Gita press and 10 by the authorities. Besides these, the authorities have also engaged 3 P.W.D. Patela boats in order to fetch cattle from the affected area. The District Magistrate has also arranged for five more patela boats for this purpose.

7,000 PERSONS SAVED

Uptil now about 7,000 persons have been rescued and most of them have been lodged at Kuraghat Gurkha Dharamsala, some at B. Purushottamdas Kothi and some at Syed Zahid Ali Sabzposh Kothi at Domingarh. The Gita press under the aole guidance of Syt Hanumanprasadji Poddar has most willingly taken upon itself, the entire charge of providing them food, etc. The rescue work has been going on vigorously and boats are now being sent to more distant places.

No definite report of any loss of life has as yet been received, but it is rumoured that one man and one woman have not yet been traced in some of the villages, which are situated at longer distances and where boats have already been sent. It is reported that people and their cattle are standing in small places which are at a high level in the middle of the villages, and if rains set in again and water increases, loss of life may be anticipated.

OFFICIALS RISE TO OCCASION

The district officials of the various departments are all working hard with their heart and soul and taking prompt action wherever it is necessary. Amongst these are Mr. Lobopraohu, the collector, his personal assistant, Mr. Qadri, Mr. Munro, Mr. Stracy O. B., Mr. S. H. Mirza and K. B. Hamid Nomani, manager of the Majhouli Raj. All the boatsmen rescued people, and other workers are fed by the Gita Press people. The workers of the Gita Press and the marwari gentlemen are to be congratulated on their zeal and spirit of service, and the pains they are taking to help the people in distress. Babu Ayodhya Das, Syt. Mahabir Prasadji Poddar Babu Bindhya Basin Prasad, Chairman of the Municipal Board Mr. Faruq, Manager of the Mian Saheb, Prof. M O. Varkey, District Scout Master of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Mr. K. G. Mukherji, District Scout Master of the B. P. Boy Scouts Association, Mr. J. N. Sinha and Pandit Mahama Sukla are all taking great interest in work and are giving much of their valuable time, in such floods, that, coming suddenly, cause much havoc in the villages.

PEOPLE LOSE ALL

The poor people lose their fields, some of their cattle and their stock of grain if any. Those who have been rescued have hardly been able to bring out all their belongings to their houses made mostly of mud walls are sure to fall down and they will have to put up new houses Most of the people have lost little belongings they had, and just to save their lives and their children have come out in rescue boats.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We appeal in the name of the distressed humanity that generous minded people should come forward to give all the help that is needed in carrying on the rescue work and arrangements for food and clothing to the persons brought from the villages.

Indian News From Here And There

ANEY-KELKAR TALKS AT POONA

Future Of Congress Nationalist Party To Be Discussed

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 25.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney will leave Yeotmal to-day, for Poona, where he will hold discussions with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, regarding the future Congress Nationalist-cum-Democratic Party vis-a-vis Congress.

Mr. Aney is proceeding earlier as he is unable to attend the meeting to be held on August 1. Further, it is learnt, he will discuss the question of raising Tilak Memorial at Poona.

GOOD SUPPORT TO CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

Reports received here show that Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and a Congress nominee for the Council of State seat is receiving widespread support. Mr. Biyani is touring throughout the province. Veer Wamanrao Joshi and Pundit Dinker Sastri Kanade have issued appeals to voters to support the Congress candidate.

Berar non-Brahmins have already decided to support Sjt. Biyani's candidature.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM (By Mail)

Messrs. Elias and R. R. Bakhle M. L. C. arrived at Mardimatha near Gokak Mills, on Monday. Mr. Bakhle interviewed the Manager. There seems to be hope for settlement of the strike. He addressed a workers meeting in Mardimatha at 3. p.m. and congratulated the workers for carrying on the strike peacefully. He exhorted the workers to continue the strike peacefully until their grievances were redressed. They interviewed the manager again, Mr. Bakhle said that he would put questions in the Council about the validity of the order under Sec. 144. Mardimatha Swami is feeding and giving corn to the poor workers. The workers are firm. Mr. Bradley the Director of the Company is also here. Compromise is quite likely.

Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, President of the Belgaum D.C.C. also visited the Gokak.

Mr. Patil Veerangauda is leaving for Bellary to-night for helping Dr. Nagangauda the Congress Candidate for the Madras Council. Mr. Shrinivasrao Kaujalgi held consultations with the Congressmen of Hubli and Dharwar regarding New Assembly Elections.

CHOLERA AT HUBLI.

Four Cholera cases have been recorded at Hubli. Mr. Hidji, the elderly son of Mr. Kermsi Khatsi a prominent merchant of Hubli and once President, Taluka Congress Committee, fell a victim to Cholera. The cotton market was closed in his honour.

COUNTERFEITING CASE

Charge-sheet Against Eight Accused

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 23.

Revelations were made to-day in the Hyderabad Criminal Court when the Hyderabad City Police filed the charge-sheet under Sec. 416A, 416C and 416D of the Hyderabad Penal Code against eight accused who were arrested while engaged in manufacturing Hyderabad (counterfiet) currency notes of Rs. 10 denomination. In the charge-sheet the police allege that there existed wide-spread conspiracy between the accused and certain others in British India and after importing the necessary implements, and blocks for preparing Hyderabad notes, erected a press in Begum Bazar and tried to manufacture Rs. 10 notes worth one lakh, when they were arrested

The police also allege that the accused succeeded in their attempts in importing counterfeit British currency notes and tendering them in Hyderabad State.

Saduddin Ghan, Second City Magistrate after inspecting the charge-sheet fixed 27th July trial.

Electioneering Campaign In Ratnagiri

(From Our Correspondent.)
MALVAN: (By Mail).

There were two lectures by Mr. Jambotkar, author of a book in Marathi called "Hindu Dharma." One lecture was on Hindu Dharma and its implications, The other was on "Modern young men and causes of their downfall." He condemned university education and held it responsible for the present state of affairs. He appealed to the audience for bettering the physical condition of the youth.

The Congress workers are busy with electioneering and peasant programme. The District Parliamentary Board is to meet about the middle of August next, to select candidates for the ensuing election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Mr. G. K. Rawool is going to be a Congress candidate. Others include Messrs. Naik Mudras, and M. Y. Bhandarkar.

The Congress Parliamentary Board has a heavy work before it next month when it meets in Malvan. Besides a depressed class candidate is to be set up for Ratnagiri North. Here Dr. Ambedkar's party is going to set up a candidate. Again there is the Mohammedan Constituency for which the Parliamentary Board is seeking a candidate who will be loyal to Congress. So far no one has applied for this seat.

Mr. Mahajan, President of the District Congress, has gone to Jalgaon to attend the Working Committee of the M.P.C.C.

The work of the committee on peasant programme is progressing well. Mr. Karmarkar, the District Congress Secretary, has opened his tour from Chiplun. Mr. Shende and Mr. Tambe, both members of the committee are assisting him.

The Government officials are busy with coming elections. The Village uplift work has been given a new impetus by the Collector of Ratnagiri. As many as 75 village committees are formed in Rajapure taluka alone. These committees are on paper. One never hears them again. The Collector himself arranged all-caste dinner at Rajapure.

Principal Mahajani For Bombay Assembly?

(From Our Correspondent.)
FOONA: (By Mail).

Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, Principal of the Fergusson College, it is understood, intends to contest the ensuing elections to the forthcoming Bombay Legislative Assembly, as a candidate from the Satara District constituency.

Prin. Mahajani who is a life member of the Deccan Education Society, is, further understood, to have applied to the Governing Body of the Society, for permission to partake in the elections by contesting a seat in the new reformed legislature.

U. P. GOLDSMITH CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)
MUTTRA, July 23.

Preparations to hold the U. P. Goldsmith Conference from 26th July within the premises of A. V. High School are complete. Sit. Ramchandra Dehlvi has been elected President. Delegates from all over the province are pouring in. Several resolutions to improve the profession have been framed.

ECHO OF PUNJAB RUNNING TRAIN ROBBERY

Sikh Youth's Appeal Against Sentence Dismissed

LAHORE, July 22.

A sentence of seven years rigorous imprisonment and three years surveillance after the expiry of the imprisonment passed on a Sikh youth, Arabsingh by name, on a charge of robbing a Christian school teacher in a running train between Lahore and Amritsar was upheld to-day by Mr. Justice Coldstream, who dismissed the appeal.

The accused, it was alleged by the prosecution, entered an Inter class lady's compartment of a passenger train at Jallo Railway station and at the point of a dagger relieved Miss Rahmat Masih, a teacher in Alexander High School, Amritsar of her purse and a valuable ring. The intruder jumped down from the train while in motion. Immediately the communication cord was pulled and the train stopped, but the intruder had escaped.

A school boy who was also a passenger in the same train had noticed the man and recognised him as one whom he knew. He gave the information to the Railway police, who arrested the accused working on this clue.—A. P.

The C.I.D. police assisted by the Patna Kotwali Police searched on Friday morning the house of Bejoy Kumar Chakravarty, nephew of Dhirendra Kumar Chakravarty of Patna Nursery. Nothing incriminating was recovered. Police, however, arrested Bejoy

About Studios And Stars

"STRIKE ME PINK"

At The Capitol

Eddie Cantor is let loose in a gigantic amusement park in "Strike Me Pink" his 6th annual musical extravaganza for Samuel Goldwyn which is revived at the Capitol by popular demand. Eddie is cast as a timid fellow who takes a correspondence course in acquiring a dominating personality and becomes manager of Dreamland Amusement Park. Here he becomes involved with a gang of slot machine racketeers who have put every previous manager on the spot. The gangsters learn that Eddie secretly adores a glamorous night club star, played by Ethel Merman. This lady is really the wife of one of their member and they use her as a "come-on" to trick Eddie into installing their fake slot machines. Sally Eilers, seen as Eddie's dreamland sweetheart, Harry Farke, better known as the Greek dialectician Parkyakarkus of radio fame, William Frawley and the 1936 crop of Goldwyn Girls are featured beside Ethel Merman in the comedy which Norman Taurog directed. Also prominent in the cast are Helen Lowell, Gordon Jones, Brian Donlevy, Jack LaRue, Sunnie O'Dea and Rita Rio. "Strike Me Pink" is based on Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story and novel, "Dreamland." Frank Butler, Walter De Leon and Francis Martin collaborated on the adaptation and screen play. Harold Arlen and Lew Brown wrote the music and lyrics and Robert Alton directed the dance and ensembles. The dance numbers were photographed by Gregg Toland.

The tuneful new song hits introduced in the film include "First You Have Me High, Then You Have Me Low," "The Lady Dances", The Calabash Pipe" and "Shake it Off." "Strike Me Pink" is released through United Artists.

"Three Wise Guys" at the Central this week

NEW THEATRES' SUCCESSFUL COMEDY

"The Millionaire" Eighth Week At The Minerva

No Company in India, has up till now given cinema fans such a rollicking and rib-tickling comedy as "The Millionaire" produced by New Theatres now running for the 8th week at the Minerva.

"The Millionaire" has been the talk of the town, a perfect entertainment which to every picture-goer gives a thorough enjoyment for the money spent. Its handling, its technique, its presentation and its story make this picture something quite different from the steriotype of picture produced in Bombay and in India.

"The Millionaire" or the "Crorepati" tells a story of a young collegian who falls in love with a famous cinema-star Miss Leela. He is crazy after her—she was his heart's desire. How can he ever win her? The only way to win her was to become a millionaire any way. He becomes one by having a lucky number in Derby sweep. He finance the film company in which Miss Leela was employed. But when there comes an extra who was to play a millionaire in the film, the story develops into rib-ticking situations that make a rich plate of humour for the audience.

Saigal, idol of millions of picture-goers wonderfully does his part with Molina who plays the heroine, You won't forget a beautiful and bitting song Ghir karaai-Badariya-Kari, sung by her. Then there is Nawab, who with his histronic abilities gives justice to his role. Pahari Sanyal, Nemu Jagdeesh, Kidar and Rajluxmi also act their parts well.

The dialogues of the picture are really sparkling and spicy. The situations create original pieces of humour. One can never see big or fantastic settings here, but one will positively fall in love with the humour and pathos that the picture offers. You can't help congratulating director Sjt. Hemchunder his grand success.

PUJARIN.

"Pujarin" is another of New Theatres Ltd's hit which aims at the decaying feudalism of India. In this brilliant social story written by one of India's foremost authors Sjt. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, director Profulla Roy has marvellously depicted the inner lives of Bengal's peasantry. How mercilessly the Kisans are exploited by the cruel Zamindars! You will certainly like the story. There are stars like Saigal, Chandrabati, P. Sanyal, Rajkumari, Nawab, Kidar and Bengal's blind singer Krishna Chandra Dey. It will be released at the Minerva, when "Millionaire" will give way.

MANZIL.

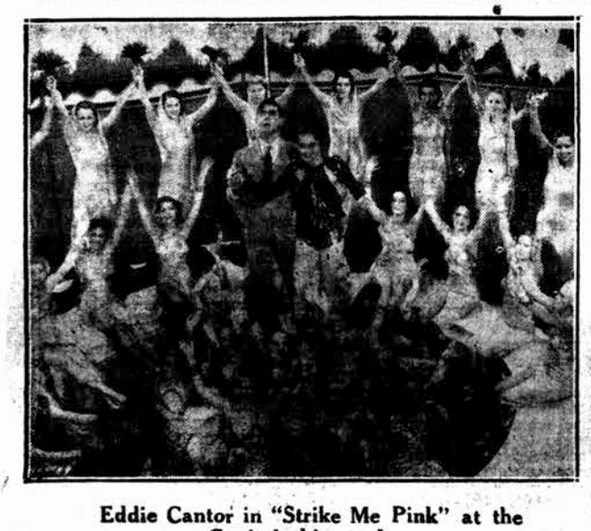
This I think is going to be one of the most remarkable of India's artistic pictures. No film Company in India, has ever produced such a great social picture. "Manzil" or "Griha Data" is a story written by Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee and India's great director Sjt. Barna has transformed that brilliant story into celluloid with wonderful skill and film-technique. The cast is great. Jamunati, the great star who played "Parvasi in Devdas," Prithviraj Harimati Devi, Pramathesh Barma, Nawab and K. C. Dey.

B.

COURT INTRIGUE IN "KOENIGSMARK"

At The Regal

Elissa Landi, John Lodge and Pierre Fresnay are the principal players in "Koenigsmark", showing this week at the Regal Theatre. The film, lavishly produced, with a scrupulous attention to detail, gives to filmgoers a vivid and realistic impression of court life and intrigue. The Princess Aurore after her marriage of convenience to the kindly Grand Duke Rudolphe of Lautenburg, goes into solitary retirement at the Castle of Lautenburg. Hot on the news of her husband's death during his absence on a state mission, comes a visit from his brother, the suave Grand Duke Frederick, who intimates to Aurore that while she may hold the reins of state it is he who intends to rule the Grand Duchy. A fierce clash of wills results and Aurore, escaping from her lethargy takes her proper place at the head of the court. Fierce intrigue results, reaching a climax when the would-be usurper discovers that Aurore is in possession of facts which suggest that his brother's death was not accidental. A mysterious fire breaks out in the castle, destroying the evidence, but Aurore, at great risk to her own person succeeds in unmasking the murderer.



Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink" at the Capitol this week.

Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town" at Pathe.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"ACHHUT KANYA"

Second Week At The Roxy

(From A Correspondent).

There is certainly a challenge about "Achhut Kanya," Bombay Talkies latest picture starring Devika Rani, which entered second week at the Roxy Cinema on Saturday. This is the first Indian film I have seen—save Prabhat's "Dharmatma"—that has had the pluck to treat a highly controversial subject from a purely humanitarian point of view without giving any offence even to the highly susceptible protagonists of the caste system. And Himansu Rai, the Producer, and his able collaborators, Niranjan Paul, the Author, and Franz Osten, the Director, deserve every praise for the deft handing of a difficult subject without losing the entertainment value of the picture. Not a little credit is due also to J. S. Casshyap, the Hindustani Dialogue and song writer, who has done his part of the job admirably.

Let me assure the readers that in spite of the title, "Achhut Kanya" is not a problem play nor does it attempt to sermonize on the vexed question of "Chhut" and "Achhut." Its drama centres round the love of an "achhut" girl for a 'twice-born' and it has been handled with such consummate sincerity and simplicity that it cannot but hold and inspire you. There is no more moving and romantic story than that of the fight of the Achhut Girl, Kasturi, for love, against prejudice, jealousy and intrigue.

FIGHTING AGAINST FATE.

Devika Rani, as the daughter of a level crossing gate-keeper, suggests the fragile strength of the simple down-trodden village maiden who has to cope with a cruel fate and finds her only glimpses of happiness in dreaming dreams with such determination that they become to her more real than the sordid reality. Her performance is a masterpiece of the picture. It is tragically sincere and real and Devika Rani has never done anything so good, never looked so lovely as in "Achhut Kanya."

In atmosphere and style "Achhut Kanya" is quite unlike any other Indian film I have ever seen. The songs—there are quite ten of them and each composition is a gem—form part and parcel of the entire drama, and so rationally they have been included in the general scheme that half the dramatic value of the picture would be lost without them. This is indeed an achievement.

THE CAST.

You will find in "Achhut Kanya" all the old favourites of the Bombay Talkies in important roles. Kampta Prasad, as the father of the "Achhut Kanya," is brilliant. Pithawalla, as the Brahmin friend of the "Achhut," is a living being and not an actor. Then there is Ashoke Kumar. As the Brahmin boy in love with the "Achhut Kanya" he is a revelation. This performance put him on a plane far above the rank and file of leading men. And Kishori Lal's study of the malevolent village quack is almost frightening and real. Here is a very clever portrayal of a wholly hateful character, without a mitigation anywhere.

In addition to the familiar faces, you will find in "Achhut Kanya," a number of new-comers —notably Anwar, Pushpa and Manorama—and the acting maintains a remarkable standard down to the smallest part.

As a most moving and powerful emotional drama no praise is too high for "Achhut Kanya." One of the scores of reason why this picture should be one of the outstanding successes of the year is that it deals with life—real life.

"Qimti-Qurbani" at the Wellington this week.

"MAJNU 1935"

At The Globe Talkies 2nd Glorious Week

Something quite different in Indian films and entertainments is Kamala Movietone's (Lahore) crowded houses at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

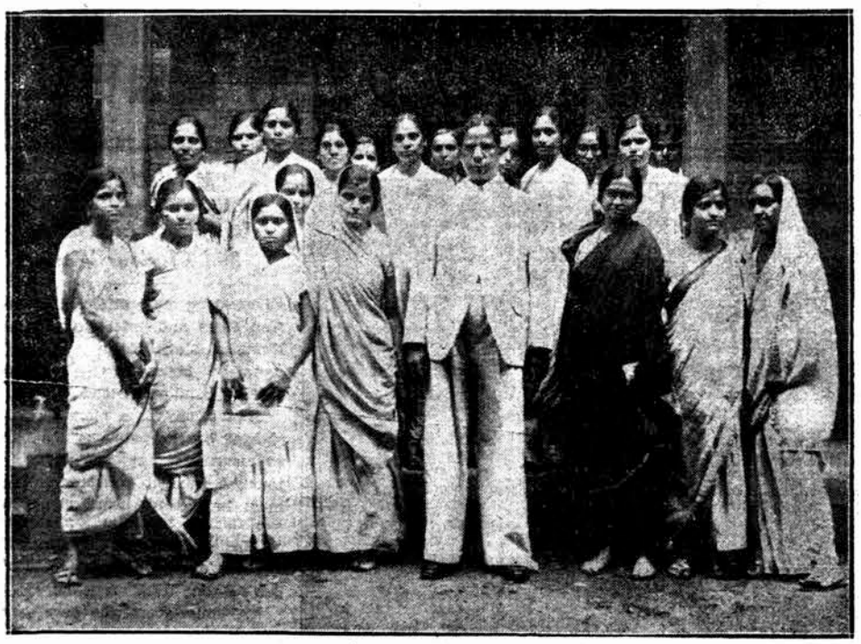
"Majnu 1935" is a picture applauded by the public of Bombay as an outstanding tragic-comedy amongst current pictures. You must have read, heard or seen the famous romantic love-stories of "Laila and Majnu" "Shirin and Farhad" and "Romeo and Julliet" but "Majnu—1935" is a story of past. Picture-goers who have seen this great picture describe it as an outstanding achievement of the season. It opens with a grand and spectacular scene of a college —a college of love, where you hear the lectures about love and logic of love. Only "Majnu—1935" gives a marvellous entertainment but it gives a psychological analysis of a modern collegian. The story is brilliant and some of the situations will always linger in your memory.

And what about the stars? There is famous songstress—Queen of Music Miss. Mukhtar Begum whose golden voice will really capture your hearts. Her "Gazala" are captivating and you cannot but sing her gazals when you come out of the theatre. Then there is Miss Shyama—whose charming acting and delightful dances will certainly be liked by you. Harold Hewis plays the hero and Amirjan also offers you some fine songhits.

There are breath-taking situations as well as funny moments too. Mr. Roop K. Shorey, who has directed the picture deserves congratulations.

Ashok Kumar and Devika Rani in "Achhut Kanya" running at the Roxy

"Chhaya" at the Majestic (Huns Pictures).



A meeting of the lady students of all Colleges in Bombay was held on Saturday at the Elphinstone College Hall to support Dr. Deshmukh's "Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill." Prof: A. B. Gajendragadkar presided.

ADVOCATE IN ASYLUM

Member Of Bar Believes Him Sane And Applies For Habeas Corpus Writ

MADRAS, July 24.

The High Court Divisional Bench composed of Mr. Justice Burn and Mr. Justice K. S. Menon, was crowded with practitioners this morning, when Dr. Mir Anwaruddin, a member of the Bar, appeared as the petitioner in person and moved a petition for the Writ of Habeas Corpus for the production of Mr. V. A. Nageswara Iyer, an Advocate, from the Government Mental Hospital Madras, where he had been lodged at the instance of his (Mr. Nageswara Iyer's) son and Mr. N. K. Mohanarangam Pillai, an Advocate. He moved the petition on his own behalf, as a member of the Bar and as the friend of Mr. Nageswara Iyer.

The circumstances as he heard were, he submitted, that the son and some other Advocates had lodged Mr. Nageswara Iyer in the asylum and he (the petitioner) felt that as he knew the man was perfectly sane it was his duty to the court, to his colleagues of the Bar and to Mr. Nageswara Iyer himself to apply for his release, as he was not satisfied there was anything wrong with him.

The Court: "You have now alleged that the confinement was wrongful.

Petitioner: "As a member of the Bar, I could not say that. I can only place the facts that I know. Wrongfulness and unlawfulness are matters of inference. The court can send for the man and satisfy itself.

In the end the Court ordered a notice to be served on the Superintendent of the Government Mental Hospital to show cause why Mr. Nageswara Iyer should not be released. The notice is returnable in seven days.

EXIT AMRITLAL SETH

Explains Why He Retires From Public Life

Great sensation has been caused in Gujarati, and in fact in political circles generally by the announcement published in "Janma Bhumi" of Friday by Mr. Amritlal Seth of his intention to efface himself from public life.

In a statement over his own signature Mr. Amritlal Seth says there are allegations of "certain impurities" in his private life and he does not intend to defend himself as they are "true to a great extent."

He then goes on to state that he has severed his connection with the Ranpur Institution and the Paper "Foolchab", that he intends to sever his connection with "Janma Bhumi" and is retiring from all public life.

Mr. Amritlal's Statement

The following is a literal translation of Mr. Amritlal Seth's statement:—

Why I did not go to Karachi? Why I am not standing as a candidate for the Assembly? Such questions and inquiries are being made and it seems to me that I should once for all explain my position. By doing so the curtain between the public and myself will be removed and at the same time the weight on my conscience will be removed.

There are allegations of certain impurities in my private life. I am not going to defend these allegations, because they are true to a great extent. I have admitted these charges before my friends and to-day I am admitting them before the public. I am sincerely sorry for them and I am to-day declaring my repentance publicly.

In these circumstances to-day it is my duty to disappear from the public eye.

I am the Managing Director of the Ranpur Institution. I have already given up all control over the "Foolchab" (a weekly paper published in Ranpur). From to-day I am in no way responsible for the policy, publication, propaganda of this paper as well as the activities of the Ranpur Institution.

I am also the Managing Director of the Bombay Institution I desire to retire from it as early as possible and I am taking all steps for that. But "Janma Bhumi" will carry on its work as usual.

Thus I am retiring from all public life. I am taking the leave of the public.

Your servant,
AMRITLAL DALPATBHAI SETH.

SUB-POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE

Alleged To Have Embezzled 3½ Annas

SIALKOT, July 22.

A sub-postmaster of Daska has been challaned by the Daska Police, under section 409 Indian Penal Code, in the court of the Additional District Magistrate on a charge of embezzlement of a sum of 0-3-6. The accused has been bailed out.—A. P.

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, July 25.

It is officially announced that Sir Shahabuddin has been appointed Education Minister, Punjab Government from to-day. Sir Shahabuddin was president of the Punjab Legislative Council for over a decade, and his appointment is the second instance in the Punjab where an elected president has accepted the Education Ministership, the former case being that of Sir Abdul Qadir.—A. P.

"ZOOLUM BY SOLDIERS"?

Police Officer Alleged To Have Been Wrongfully Arrested

RANIKHET, July 25

Several cases of high-handedness on the part of the British soldiers are reported here.

It is alleged that Mr. Zaidi, the second officer of the police, was badly handled by the Provost Sergeant of Depot Military police Chaubatia, when the former happened to be there in the course of investigation into some theft case. The Sub-Inspector was put under wrongful arrest by the Sergeant for about half an hour and one of the Indian servants whom the Inspector was interrogating in the theft case, was locked up in the guard room for the whole night and was released next morning.

It is understood that a case has been registered for wrongful confinement of a public servant on duty. Police investigation is going on.

The Indian servant has also filed a complaint in the court of the Joint Magistrate, Ranikhet against the sergeant for wrongful confinement.

Karan Singh, a mango-seller coming from village Badhan was severely assaulted by a British soldier near Chandmari and injured badly. The soldier took a number of mangoes, but when the price was demanded the mango-seller got blows in return.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Jayakar To Preside Instead Of Sastri

LUCKNOW, July 24.

Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the President-designate of the All-India Students' Conference to be held in August, having expressed his inability to preside over the Conference as he has been asked by his medical advisers to proceed to Europe by the end of this month, it is understood Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside over the above Conference.

Students' Grievances

Mr. Kailash Nath Varma, Secretary of the Tarun Sangh, U.P., and a sectional secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Students' Conference, has issued the following to the Press:

"As a resolution on the student grievance is going to be put before the A.I.S. Conference, I request the students of the country to send in their important local grievances with details so that the same may be embodied in the said resolution."—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKERS' MEETING

LUCKNOW, July 24.

A notice has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena, Choudhury Kaliquzzaman, Dr. Jaikaran Nath Misra, Mr. Gopinath Srivastava and Mr. S. S. Chowdhury, convening a meeting of all the agencies who are working in the flood-stricken areas of the district, to discuss ways and means for co-ordinating their activities to prevent overlapping and to enable the relief to reach the farthest in the district affected by the calamity.

The meeting will be held on the terrace of the Ganga Pd. Memorial Hall on Sunday, July 26.—United Press.

S. Kishensingh Khera, a Sikh leader of Amritsar, has filed a case under sections 500 and 383/511 I.P.C. for alleged defamation and attempt at blackmailing against the printer publisher and deputy editor of "Punjab Punch", a weekly of Amritsar.—United Press.

LONDON SUPPORT TO LUCKNOW LEAD

Indian Political Conference Resolutions

CONGRESS ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMENDED

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: July 18 (By Air Mail).

Unlike the previous Indian political conference in London, the fifth one held last week-end, presented a new atmosphere. Although the majority of the organisers of the fifth conference were also the organisers of the four other conferences, a new approach to the Indian problem was made by the left-wing Indian element in London on Saturday last, when the Conference held its first session in Brittania-Street, and the decision on the various draft resolutions were confined only to Indians.

CONGRESS CONGRATULATED.

The attendance at the fifth conference was exceptionally heartening to the organisers. Those who had abstained from the past conferences were on this occasion taking a leading part in giving expression to their political views. Perhaps, the draft resolutions of the organising committee, a left-wing 'ad hoc' body of Indians were partly responsible to bring in such a strong contingent of Indians together. Neither draft resolutions of the Congress nor the presidential speech of Mr. Palme Dutt (read in his absence by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand) contained a sharp criticism of the Indian National Congress or its present leadership under Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. And the resolutions which were finally adopted on Saturday, gave their seal of approval to all that took place at Lucknow and all that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been saying since he became the President of the Congress. The fifth Indian Political Conference supported the Congress decision to convene "a Constituent Assembly, elected on universal suffrage which alone has the right to decide the form of government of the Indian people." The Conference rejected the new Indian Constitution.

FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

In yet another resolution the conference congratulated the Indian National Congress for setting up a propaganda committee to find out ways and means of securing international support for the cause of Indian independence. However, in offering the congratulations to the Congress, the Conference emphatically expressed the opinion that "as the aim of the Indian National Congress as reaffirmed at Lucknow is to achieve complete independence, the present policy of securing support in Britain only through Labour and Liberal M.P.'s should no longer be relied upon." In the opinion of the conference the real scope of work lies in the ranks of the discontented elements in the Labour and Socialist movement, whose numbers are growing in the face of the crisis of Capitalism, the danger of war and Fascism in Britain. The movement for national independence in India and the struggle for Socialism in Britain require that these two progressive forces should form a united front against British Imperialism. The conference has, therefore suggested to the Congress to form a propaganda organisation of its own under its direct control. This body, in co-operation with kindred organisations, should link up the question of Indian freedom with the day to day struggle of the British people. Until such a step is taken by the Congress, it should give special support to only those organisations which conduct propaganda on the above lines in Britain.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SUPPORTED.

The Conference adopted several other resolutions. It supported the recently formed Civil Liberties Union in India and has appointed a Committee to support the National Council for Civil Liberties in London, whose Secretary, Mr. Ronald Kidd, recently declared that it would form a special committee to carry on a campaign in defence of civil liberties in India. By another resolution, the conference has supported the decision of the Indian National Congress to fight the coming elections. It has however strongly recommended that "under no circumstances should any member of the Congress or any other patriotic Indian accept ministerial office "there was a whole-hearted denunciation of the Office of the Indian High Commissioner when speeches were made in support of a resolution condemning "the espionage and strict control over Indian students in England by the British Government." The Conference demanded the abolition of the Educational Department of the High Commissioner which, far from being a help, is a great hindrance in securing educational facilities for Indians in Europe.

EDUCATION DEPT.'S METHODS.

In supporting the resolution, which demanded the immediate dismissal of advisors to Indian students at various British universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge, "for their anti-Indian and Imperialist outlook, for their interference with political education, activities and opinions of Indian students and for their utter incompetency and uselessness in being of any help to Indian students," one of the speakers, an Indian student at the London University, gave series of instances, which certainly stand to the discredit of the Educational Department of the High Commissioner. He gave his own experience at the High Commissioner's office. After arriving in this country with full University qualifications from Bengal, he approached the offices of the High Commissioner to secure admission for him in one of the British universities. After considerable delay, the High Commissioner's office informed him that his qualifications were not sufficient to secure admission for him in any London university. The speaker, instead of getting disheartened, picked up his hat and called on the authorities of the King's College, an institution within five minutes' walk from the High Commissioner's office in Aldwych. To his great surprise, without much ado, the King's College authorities gave the student admission. However, after fifteen days, the student received another communication from the office of the High Commissioner informing him that further attempts were made by the High Commissioner's Office to secure admission for him, but nothing could be done successfully on his behalf owing to insufficient qualifications. The other illustration that this speaker gave to the Conference was the more recent refusal of the authorities at the British Museum to give admission tickets to Indian students at the Museum Library, where literature representing radical and progressive thought was available.

WAR & PEACE TALKS!

There was only one resolution that caused a heated argument on Sunday, the second day of the Conference, when non-Indian delegates were also allowed to participate and to take decisions on the resolutions. Abyssinia appeared to be the storm centre of heated argument between the Communist leaders, the representative of the League Against Imperialism, the Indian students, and the Negro delegates. Of course, there was a short-lived discussion on the resolution recommending united front of the anti-Imperialists in India. I cannot avoid referring to the suspicions of some of the Indian delegates on this resolution. This group of Indians wanted their compatriots not to trust the Communist leaders in their present slogan of a United Front. They were led to look upon the Communist slogan with suspicion since in their opinion the Communist Party in Great Britain, under the inspiration of the Third International was now going Right. As one of the Indian speakers warned the audience the Communist leaders are capable of going to war in the name of peace. He would not be surprised to see Harry Pollitt in the roll of a colonel asking the Indian workers "to join the Colours" —all in defence of peace. Whose peace, he wanted to know?

THAT INFAMOUS BETRAYAL

The resolution on Abyssinia read thus: This conference condemns the Fascist conquest of Abyssinia effected by the inhuman use of aerial warfare and poison gas, methods which had been declared illegal by International Agreement. This Conference wishes it to be known to the people of the world that this dastardly and infamous betrayal by the League Powers of Abyssinia by the delays and prevarications in the application of sanctions and more recently by the lifting of sanctions is nothing else but the execution by various imperialisms of a design to divide and colonise the undeveloped parts of the world. This conference demands justice for Abyssinia through the indemnification of the injuries it has received through savage Fascist slaughter and the restitution to the Abyssinian people of the power and will to govern themselves in their own interests.

A discussion developed in regard to the decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations on July 1st, when M. Litvinoff following the Foreign Ministers of France and Britain, agreed on behalf of the Soviet Government that sanctions against Italy must now be lifted. The utterances of the Negro members of the Pan African Federation made it clear that among the coloured peoples the feeling exists that Ethiopia has been betrayed by the League, that this betrayal was the outcome of an imperialist intrigue and conspiracy to which the Government of the Soviet Union was a party, and that M. Litvinoff should not have agreed to the raising of sanctions. This feeling was expressed in very vehement terms by Mr. George Padmore, a former member of the Communist Party, to whom Moscow once was what Mecca is to the Moslems. Mr. Padmore declared that the Soviet Union was the only Power to which the subject peoples were looking for support. They had expected that stronger Soviet support for Ethiopia would have been forthcoming. Apparently, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs had shared in the working out of the policy of the imperialist powers.

HUMILIATION FOR ALL

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, International Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, said that undoubtedly the defeat of Ethiopia and the failure of the League to give her effective support in her struggle against Italy, was a deep and bitter humiliation for all concerned. It was no less a defeat for anti-imperialists and anti-fascists in Britain than for the colonial peoples. The victory of imperialism and the advance of fascism wherever these took place were a menace to the workers in all countries. They brought war and Fascist dictatorship nearer. It was impossible to accept the point of view of Mr. Padmore. Mr. Bridgeman continued, that the Soviet Union had in any way altered its policy towards the subject peoples. The entire history of the Soviet Union was based upon its having liberated the peoples who were formerly subject to the imperialist domination of the Tsars. Had the workers and peasants of Russia not received the support and co-operation of the nations who were formerly subject to Russian imperialism, it would not have been possible to carry through the Soviet Revolution successfully. Referring to the emphasis laid by Mr. Padmore and other Negro delegates on the fact that the Soviet Union had not prohibited the export of oil and grain to Italy, Mr. Bridgeman thought that they seemed to think that the Soviet Union had taken an exceptional line. Again, pointed out Mr. Bridgeman, M. Litvinoff made it clear that even the economic sanctions which it had been resolved to apply were limited in their scope and function, and even in this limited scope sanctions were not applied by all members of the League. Given all the restrictions, sanctions could have been effective only in the event of their more prolonged application side by side with a military resistance of Abyssinia itself. The latter, however, had been broken down much sooner than the most authoritative sources of information expected. In such circumstances, it might be said that members of the League for one reason or another refrained from bringing Article 16 completely into play. But it did not follow from this that Article 16 itself was a failure, "only when sanctions are obligatory," said Litvinoff, "will mistrust disappear and will the apprehension disappear that if, in one case certain states which have no direct interest in the conflict undergo considerable sacrifices, in another case other disinterested states will act with less idealism."

However, in spite of the figures of Russian exports to Italy during the Sanctions period quoted by Mr. Bridgeman, who also pointed out for the first two months of the current year the value of imports from Italy to the Soviet Union had fallen from 1,008 thousand roubles for the corresponding period of 1935 to 495 thousand roubles, the Conference, on the motion of Mr. Padmore, agreed to an amendment to condemn the export of oil to Italy, which was plainly aimed at the Soviet Union.

INDIANS IN DURBAN.

A Dutch delegate, in supporting a resolution calling upon the people of India to bring pressure on the Government of India to take effective measures, retaliatory or otherwise, to remedy the

(Continued on Page 22)

BLESSING FOR HINDU SOCIETY

Widow Remarriages Act Anniversary In Bombay

That the Hindu Widow Remarriages Act was a blessing conferred on the Hindu Society and that it helped a great deal towards the attainment of freedom of Hindu women was the view of Sir Manubhai Mehta who presided at a meeting on Saturday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall. The meeting had been organised by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Vidhava Vivaha Sahayak Sabha to celebrate the Anniversary of the Passing of the Hindu Widow's Remarriages Act.

In the course of his speech, Sir Manubhai explained in detail the necessity for enacting such a legislation in India. There were 11 lakhs of child widows in the country and their cases were deplorable. The measure was certainly a blessing to the Hindu Society. Child marriages were harming the Hindu Society and the Sarda Act was really a good protective legislation. If the harm that had been done to Hindu Society was to be removed, it was upto Hindus to marry widows. The speaker also advocated inter-caste marriages and suggested the marrying age for girls should be further increased, if Hindu Society was to progress further.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Miss Kapila Khandvala said that nowhere in the world did the conditions existent in the Hindu Society would be found. While men were allowed to marry as many times as they wanted, she wanted to know why women should not also have the same rights instead of leading a ruined life till the end. She thought that till women in India had the same rights as women, the country would not be called progressive.

Miss Shantabai Balerao thought that the Widows Remarriages Act was the first step towards the freedom of women.

Mr. G. S. Gupte said that it was upto Hindus to look at the world outside and see what progress they were making. It was their duty to change the laws in the country in the light of the changing times.

With a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

TRADE DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY

Summary Of Labour Gazette Contents

In June 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 100, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 92.

COST OF LIVING IN AHMEDABAD.

In May 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 69, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 57.

IN SHOLAPUR.

In May 1936 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 71, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by four points to 62.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In May 1936 the Bombay wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 94, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 88, being two points lower than in the preceding month. Among food grains, Cereals fell by one point to 77, a rise of six points in barley and four points in bajri being more than counterbalanced by a fall of 18 points in rice. Pulses advanced by one point to 71 mainly due to a rise of four points in turdal. The index number for the whole group of food grains declined by one point to 75. The index number for the "Sugar" group fell by five points to 101 owing to a fall of 10 points in raw sugar (gul). The index number for the "Other food" group went down by one point to 117 on account of a decline of two points in the price of turmeric. The index number for the non-food group was 97 being the same as in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During May 1936 there were seven industrial disputes, one at Bombay, three at Ahmedabad and one each at Broach, Thana and Borivli in the Bombay Suburban District. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 1,128 and the number of work-ink days lost was 4,180.

LABOUR OFFICER

The current issue of the 'Labour Gazette' contains the report of the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay for the month of May 1936.

One hundred and thirteen cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 25 concerned wrongful discharges, 21 welfare matters and 17 re-engagements.

SAFETY SERVICE (8)

The eighth instalment of a series of articles by the Safety First Association of India on 'Industrial Safety Service' appears in the current issue of the 'Labour Gazette.'

TRADE UNIONS IN PRESIDENCY.

The concluding portion of the review of trade unions in the Bombay Presidency for the first quarter, 1936 is given in the current issue of the 'Labour Gazette.'

The maiden aunt was striving to amuse her small and very bored nephew.

'Would you like me to tell you a fairy story, Freddy?" she asked.

"All right, go ahead," replied her little nephew, indifferently 'Then I'll tell you one about Mae West."

"Daily Mail" Sees Red

Stalin Has Joined Hands With Trotsky And Both Are Plotting For World Revolution Says Journal's Special Correspondent

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Joseph Stalin, the Dictator of Soviet Russia, has become reconciled to Leon Trotsky, the one-time Moscow War Commissar, who was expelled from Russia in 1928 for, it was alleged, intriguing against Stalin and other members of the inner ring of the Bolshevik regime. (Writes a Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail").

The significance of this reconciliation lies in the fact that it makes Stalin the undisputed head of a great new effort to precipitate the world revolution which is the Bolshevik leader's ambition.

Since the exile of Trotsky, who is now in Norway, has been living in various parts of Europe, building up an organisation which has become known as the Fourth International, aiming at the Red Revolution throughout the world.

THREAT TO FRANCE

In this unholy alliance of the two arch-Bolshevists lies the explanation of the Red wave that is sweeping Europe, which has plunged Spain into chaos, and threatens to do the same in France.

The reconciliation of Stalin and Trotsky means a new and dangerous menace to the established order in Europe.

For some years Stalin has concentrated most of his attention on affairs within Russia, carrying through the two Five Year plans

While supporting the Third International in its propaganda throughout Europe, he believed that the world revolution should wait until Russia was strongly armed, when it could be more quickly achieved.

But in the last year, believing that the menace of attack by Germany was becoming imminent, he decided to gain control of France, to secure an extreme Left Government, embroil France with Germany, and so divert the menace from Germany into another channel.

At the same time he was alarmed at what he believed to be the growth of Fascism in Europe.

Trotsky has always represented the most extreme element in the Bolshevist world. His feverish ambitions to precipitate the World Revolution at once conflicted with Stalin's own policy, and his intrigues against Stalin led to his expulsion from Russia.

Early this year M. Bukharin, the editor of the official Bolshevist organ "Isvestya", was sent to Paris, Prague, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Oslo. Everywhere he saw leaders of the Trotsky organisation, and he returned to Moscow with a favourable report.

Stalin then bought up Trotsky's Fourth International, lock, stock, and barrel. A month later highly trained groups of revolutionaries were being sent to Spain, France, and Belgium to direct operations on the spot.

The headquarters of the new International are in Prague, the capital of Czecho-Slovakia, where the chief is one Ivan Meichler, a former Russian and now a naturalised Frenchman.

Meichler arrived there and opened a Trotskyist branch two years ago.

His operations were on a small scale until Bukharin's visit, since when his funds have grown considerably, and he makes continuous remittances to France and Spain.

Meichler is in daily touch both with Moscow and with the semi-invalid Trotsky in Norway.

Czecho-Slovakia has an alliance with Russia, and is the bridge over which Red influence is crossing into Western Europe.

There is reason to believe that the new International has spent £1,000,000 in fomenting revolution in Spain, France and Belgium.

In France the number of Communists in the Chamber of Deputies, following the May elections, grew from 11 to 72, while after the last Belgian elections the Communist strength in the Lower House there increased from 3 to 9.

DABHOLKER CHARITY TRUSTS

Monthly Scholarships For Male And Female Students

The Hon. Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships' Advisory Board, writes:—

The following monthly scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships' Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1937, to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community:—

FOR FEMALE STUDENTS

		Rs. p.m.
8	Scholarships for Arts College courses ..	74
3	Scholarships for Training Colleges	24
1	Scholarship for Vocational courses ..	10
4	Scholarships for High School courses ..	17
16	Total ..	125

FOR MALE STUDENTS

		Rs. p.m.
26	Scholarships for College courses ..	236
13	Scholarships for Technical and Vocational courses	124
20	Scholarships for High Schools courses ..	83
59	Total ..	443

	Rs. p.m.
Total 75 Scholarships of	568

Progress Of Asian Assurance Co.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Chairman and directors of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., were 'at home' to its Policy holders on Saturday evening to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Company. Several corporators and prominent citizens attended the function.

Mr. Mehta welcoming the guests on behalf of the Board of Directors said, "The Company was started on the 30th of December, 1910 and has during the course of quarter of a century established itself as one of the leading Life Assurance offices in India. The business offered during the year 1935 has reached the record figure of about a crore of rupees. This Company has now got standing business of Rs. 12,528,100 and the total assets are nearly half a crore of rupees."

Mr. Mehta, protesting against unfair and growing competition by foreign companies, appealed to the Government of India to take earliest steps for the necessary safeguards against risks to which the policy-holders of foreign companies in India were exposed.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who could not attend the function, owing to indisposition, sent his good wishes and offered to insure his life for one lakh of rupees.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SIXTIETH REPORT

Directors' Report of the Bank of India for the half-year ended 30th June 1936, shows that the transactions of the past six months (after appropriations to contingency accounts out of which provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made) have resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,09,417; Less, Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 75,000; Leaving a net profit of Rs. 8,34,417; The balance brought forward from the last account was Rs. 6,03,990; Making a total of Rs. 14,38,407.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1936 Rs. 5,00,000; Carried forward to the next account Rs. 9,38,407. Total Rs. 14,38,407.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Noblemen's Club

Scions of American nobility are feeling deeply distressed at present. Their patrician ranks are, for some time past, being encroached upon by any plebian Tom, Dick and Harry; their prerogatives and privileges are being presumed by any passer-by; their ancient distinctions are in imminent peril of being swept away. So a great to do is evident to-day among them. Recently a club was formed in New York for the purpose of protecting their interests—and for strictly restricting their ranks to the genuine articles. The Noblemen's Club which is being formed will establish its Committee of Privileges forthwith, which will carefully scrutinise all claims and titles of the members. An O. K. card will be issued after thorough investigation, which alone will henceforth entitle a member to be called a True Blue!

* * * *

Inferiority Complex

An American is popularly, but erroneously, supposed to be a champion of social equality. He loves to 'mister' even royalty, to say 'Hail-fellow-well-met' to, and to slap the back of even a complete stranger, and not to stand on formalities with anybody. But beneath his bluff geniality and aggressive amiability lies a subtle inferiority complex. Deep in his heart, he is a respector of ancient traditions and institutions. Epitomising in his person the fusion of various non-descript nationalities and families, he cannot but feel humble before a person whose nth ancestor is reputed to have fought in the battle of Agincourt. Why, let alone he, but not even his country was anywhere in existence then! Uncle and Aunt Sam, therefore, are always willing to lionise every lord and to grovel before every grand Duke, who condescends to honour them by a visit.

* * * *

Super-Debrett

While there is nothing very noble left in the nobility of the rest of the world, and while in some countries ancestral titles are being voluntarily discarded as being sheer encumbrances, it is passing strange that in America they are seeking to entrench themselves in lofty isolation, still further. The upper two hundred of American Society are, of course, recognised to be notoriously exclusive. They zealously guard themselves from contamination with the common herd, and not even the riches of a Croseus, it is said, can give the parvenue a status among the real aristocrats of the land. The membership list of the new club, therefore, will be a sort of super-Debrett, a distilled Almanach de Gotha, the supreme hall-mark of blue blood!

* * * *

Debunking

In the old country, the debunking of nobility is almost complete to-day. Disraeli did more than anybody else to expose the myth of high blood. "I never heard of a peer with an ancient lineage. I take it that after the battle of Tewkesbury a Norman baron was almost as rare a being in London, as a wolf is now,"—was his favourite thesis. His Baptist Hutton (in "Sybil") who was a "Heradic antiquary," a discoverer, inventor, framer and arranger of pedigrees, is said to have made, "more peers of the realm than our gracious sovereign!" Investigation has proved that at least one of the ancient dukedoms has descended from a country fish-monger and that another probably owes its origin to a keeper of pigs. And long before this, Tennyson had heaped scorn upon Lady Clara Vere de Vere 'the daughter of a hundred Earls,' and told her:

From you blue heavens above us bent
The gardner Adam and his wife,
Smile at the claims of long descent.

* * * *

Trade Union

Blue blood, or its colourable imitation, is however, yet at a premium in God's Own Land. In fact it is an extremely paying proposition. The concern shown by American noblemen for banding themselves into a Trade Union, for that is what their club really amounts to, is thus easily explained. The prerogatives and privileges which they want to safeguard are not valued merely because of their antiquity and romance, but because they are very helpful in keeping the wolf from their door. It is what we may call a very live issue with them. The contemplated Club, therefore, is intended to be more remunerative than recreative. First and foremost it will serve as a bourse for unimpeachably blue bridegrooms. No fear now of that billion-dollar heiress going out of the clan, and marrying that upstart and spurious Duc de Fake!

* * * *

Cachet

Apart from the matrimonial possibilities, the Club will be useful in various other ways. The aristocracy, it is well-known, is much hunted after by the enterprising American businessman for his patronage. We frequently come across pictures of distinguished-looking coves with monocles, standing behind a sleek limousine, or sipping champaigne in their baths. That is the seal of their approval of those articles, the cachet of the latter's quality. The female of the species can also collect her shekels by allowing herself to be photographed in the latest creation of some go-ahead modiste. Even the infant hope of the family can do its bit to keep the home-fire burning by feeding (or being fed) exclusively upon some new-fangled baby-food. Those who seek to profit by such personal publicity will naturally take scrupulous care to see that their dearly-bought patrons are regular members of the new Noblemen's Club. And what more justification need it have?

RICE CONTROL SCANDAL IN GOA

Wanted Sound Customs Policy In Interests Of Masses

(From A Correspondent.)

MARGAO, July 22.

The recent arrests of several merchants and proprietors in Goa in connection with the Rice Control scandal could be described as a reaction to the strong popular sentiment against the transactions made possible by the Governmental tariff legislation. The public still remain sceptical about the half-hearted measures taken by Government in an effort to punish culprits alleged to be involved in this affair because they fail to remove the root cause of the evil. It would, therefore, be interesting to review the situation briefly to see how the pressure of public opinion finally succeeded in overcoming the official attitude in the matter.

CONTROL IN ACTION.

It appears that the total production of the second crop is over 247,000 *candis* while last year it amounted just over 30,000 *candis*. The quantity approaches that of the first crop while the area of the second crop is only one-eighth of that used for the monsoon crop. The President of the Committee for Agricultural and Industrial Development has stated to the representatives of the Press that many of the rice manifests were not only inaccurate but have been falsified. He admitted that the Committee was unable to check the figures as rice manifests have been received in heaps and that it was absolutely impossible to institute an inquiry to trace the culprits.

The statement reveals that the Government undertook a task evidently beyond its capacity in trying to establish rice control in Goa. Some of the big dealers in rice have openly circumvented the government regulations in order to reap huge profits at the expense of the poor consumer. For the imported rice is sold in Goa at between Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 per bag while its price in British India is only about Rs. 6.

The object of the rice control law was to protect the local produced rice by raising the price to Rs. 9-8 per *candi*. The Government appointed a Rice Control Board to determine the quantity of rice that should be imported. The quantity of rice to be imported by each dealer was dependent on the extent of purchase of rice made by him locally at the fixed price.

But in practice not a few of the dealers were not willing to buy the local rice and preferred to trade in manifests instead of rice. They had arranged with some agents or producers to enter in the manifest large quantities of rice to be sold which were mostly non-existent and bought these manifests instead of rice. The object was to satisfy the Committee for Agricultural and Industrial Development that a certain quantity of rice was purchased locally and obtain permission to import a proportional quantity of rice from British India and to sell it in Goa at huge profits obtained for them by the Government price.

THE CONSUMER PAYS.

As a matter of fact the Goan agriculturist generally cultivates small plots and produces only enough for his needs and does not sell his crop. But according to the official figures in the principal districts, it appears that there were no small cultivators in existence at all and that the total quantity of rice produced in Goa was meant to be sold. The Government officials who had been granted large powers in the matter of scrutiny completely failed to discover the huge fraud inspite of having access to full particulars of almost all fields in Goa.

THE REAL REMEDY.

Whatever the result of the police inquiry, "the real problem is not attacked so long as Government fails to attend to the Goan bankrupt economy. The high duties imposed on British Indian products have increased the cost of life and consequently that of production in Goa. This Customs policy in effect affects Goan exports unfavourably and the Government is not prepared to revise it because half of its State revenue is derived from these customs duties. Things could never improve so long as the real interests of the Goan masses are sacrificed to those of vested interests and the advisers of the present regime do not seem to wake upto the needs of this sorry situation. We must remember that the Control system is the second of the series devised as a palliative economic measure and there is every likelihood of its being replaced by still another.

T. U. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL FOR ROY'S RELEASE

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

Mrs Maniben Mulji the Genl Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued an appeal to start agitation for his release. Accordingly mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day in different parts of the city to demand his release.

Mr Roy has been separated from us for five years. During this period sharp changes have taken place in the International working class movement as well as in the anti-Imperialist struggle in this country. Mr. Roy had come to India when the Trade Union movement in different countries had broken up, due to the stress of the world economic crisis. India was also affected by it. His attempt was therefore, to unify the Trade Union movement.

To-day efforts at Trade Union Unity are fructifying. The "Platform of Unity" has been accept as the basis of the Central organisation. Unity between the A.I.T.U.C. and the Red T.U.C. has taken a further step towards a larger unity embracing the N.T.U.F. and it is in view. The A.I.T.U.C. is to-day seeking alliance with the Indian National Congress to fight the Constitution. The Congress, after seven years of agitation has accepted the "Constituent Assembly" as its slogan and the President has expressed the need for building up an anti-Imperialist front. Internationally also the ideas of a united front against Fascism and war have been accepted and are changing the history of Europe.

Even a difference of opinion cannot stand in the way of our joining together in unitedly demanding his release to-day.

Manufactured by:—
IMPERIAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY,
P. O. Box No. 3559,
BOMBAY. 4.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Bullion Higher And Wall Street Stronger

BOMBAY: July 25.

On Saturday Cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York Cotton was firm on account of unfavourable crop reports, scarcity of contracts and good activity in dry goods.

BULLION HIGHER.

Bullion was a shade higher. Grains were steady. Jute was slightly better.

WALL STREET STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street developed strength.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 25.

Previous closing	12.36
To-day's opening	12.44
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	12.50
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 25.

Previous closing	6.65
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	+.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 221-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 25.

Cotton developed considerable strength to-day on steadiness of Liverpool cables and covering influenced by unfavourable crop advices together with the scarcity of contracts. The activity in dry goods was also a factor contributing to be prevailing strength.

Trading in October began at 12.44 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying coupled with covering due to unfavourable weather reports while renewed buying further sent prices up with October finally closing at 12.50, with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.32/12.31) 12.44/12.44
Decmeber (12.26/12.26) 12.37/12.36
January (12.26/12.26) 12.35/12.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 25.

The following were the rates at 22-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.98) 7.07
American October (6.63) 6.73
Egyptian July (10.59) 10.95
Egyptian October (10.50) 10.86

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 25.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 220-4 and Rs. 221-12 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 221-8 with New York closing futures 14 point up.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 25.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£189 sellers) closed.
Lead (£16 3/8 sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/4 to £42 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

JUTE

New Crop July August (£16 5/16) £16 7/16 value.
Dunlop June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.
Lightning June (£18) £18 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 25.

Previous closing	5.01 25/32
To-day's opening	5.01 15/16
To-day's rate (at the time of New York Cotton closing)	5.02 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 25.

Previous closing	5.01 9/16
To-day's opening	5.01 13/16
To-day's closing	5.01 15/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 25.

Previous closing	75.91
To-day's opening	75.91
To-day's closing	75.91
Difference	Nil.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 25.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China sold. Small offering. Market quiet."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 25.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 69 7/8) dol 70 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 99 3/8) dol 39 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 64 7/8) dol 64 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 1/4) dol 129 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 buyers) closed.
Forward (7 3/4 paid and value) closed.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13 5/16) £13 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July (£13 7/16 sellers) 13 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/2 sellers) £15 7/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at Rs. 81 1/4 and December at Rs. 80. The market was somewhat active on scattered buying but business on the whole was restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.03 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering influenced by strength of cotton and unfavourable crop cables.

HEAVY GOLD PURCHASES BY BANK OF ENGLAND

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 25.

Money market:—The Bank of England's continued heavy gold purchases become an intriguing subject of discussion particularly as they are now outstripping the increasing note circulation which is expected to reach the peak in the bank holiday week.

It is opined that the bank may soon cease buying gold from the Exchange. Control which in view of the diminished pressure on Franc, now requires less funds. This is also indicated by the fact that the next weeks treasury issue is reduced from 50 to 45 millions.

A feature in Commodity markets was strength and activity in Sakelaridis cotton on bullish crop estimates.

Wall Street was firm and the sentiment was bullish.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 25.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 13/16 and improved to 5.01 15/16 on good support.

Franc opened at 75.91 with hardly any important movement.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 25.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 11/16d.

The market was very quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 25.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-10) £6-18-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 25.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 9/16 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 25.

	3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.73) 5.73
New York on Bombay	(37.90) 37.88
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/8) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan	(63.62) 63.62
London on Shanghai	(1-2 7/16) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 25.

	11-30 p.m. Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	49	0	0
Silver 1st settlement	49	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement	49	1	0
Gold ready	34	5	3
Gold 1st settlement	34	5	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	5	9
Sovereigns	22	1	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 25.

Wheat September	4	12	9
Wheat May 1937	4	13	9
Linseed September	8	6	9
Linseed May 1937	7	8	9

The market was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Steady Tone In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Jutes ruled firm and fair turnover resulted. In coals the undertone continued steady but business was on a limited scale. In teas there was only a limited business at steady prices. In miscellaneous Engineering issues were in fair requests. Indian Galvanizing, Bengal Iron and Indian and steel were in strong request at hardening prices. Government securities were slightly easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/13; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 111/4.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 137.

Textiles:—Cawnpore Textiles 2/4.

Coals:—Nizira coals 6/8.

Jutes:—Adamjee 11/8; Auckland 178; Birla 15/6; Calcutta Jute 106 small lot; Birla pref 116; Gourepore 612/8; Kanknarrah 414/8; Howrah 49/9; Kamarhatty 491; Kelvin 470; New Central 305/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone 20/14 Bhagalpore electric 8/14; Jubhulpore electric 14/8; Muttra electic 11/6; Rawalpindi electric 24/8; Shahjahanpore electric 7; Britannia building and Iron 4/14; Indian Galvanizing 12/10; Bengal Iron 5/13; Bengal electric pref 14/4; Indian Iron and Steel 9/15; Bararee Coke 15/8; Indian wood products 26/8; Britannia biscuits 6/4; Macfarlane and Company 5/8; Indian paper pulp 171; Calcutta Steam Navigation 206/8; Murree Brewery new 14/2; Eastern Cachar 10/8; Hasimara 40/8.—A. P.

MORE REPRESENTATION TO SANTACRUZ

Tenants' Association's Demand

(From A Correspondent.)

The Executive Committee of the Santa Cruz Tenants' Association at their meeting on July 21 unanimously resolved to put forth emphatic demand for having 14 seats on the Bandra-Santa Cruz Municipality, expressed indignation at the attempt of several members of the said Municipality in flouting public opinion and rejecting even the minimum demands put forth by Sjt. J. K. Mehta, the sitting member from Santa Cruz. The Committee regretted the attitude of the Municipality in keeping Santa Cruz" under their feet" instead of on the equal footing.

The Committee will shortly submit a representation to the authorities in the matter and will take such other steps necessary to vindicate the just demands of the residents of Santa Cruz.

The Committee strongly believes that the residents including tenants of Santa Cruz, that nothing short of 10 seats on the Municipality is likely to satisfy the people and trusts Government would do justice to Santa Cruz.

Seth Laxminivasji Birla Feted

Sheth Laxminivasji Birla, the Managing Director of the New Asiatic Life Insurance Company was feted at a tea-party by the manager and staff of the Bombay branch of the Company, at the Muzaffarabad Hall, on Saturday evening.

Mohanlal Velji, the manager of the Bombay Branch welcomed the guest of the evening. He said that within a short span of two years the Bombay Branch which was opened six months after the Head Office was responsible for business of nearly two lakhs of rupees That progress was due to the co-operation of the agents, doctors and staff of the company.

Mr. Birla, in reply, said in a field wherein 279 companies were working, it was creditable that the New Asiatic should come out both flying colours with a business of 60 laks by them. He added that about 5,000 shares of the Company were sold recently, at a premium of 50 per cent. The other branches were also doing splendidly.

Mr. Bhargava of the Union Bank spoke on behalf of the policy-holders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 25

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July.	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267
Banks selling T T	265
Banks buying T T	262 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
24th instant	5.01 27/32
Japan/London	
25th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London	
25th instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London	
25th instant	1/3 3/16
Shanghai/London	
25th instant	1/3 13/32
London/Paris	
24th instant	75.91
London/Belgium	
24th instant	29.75 1/4
London/Switzerland	
24th instant	15.35
London/Berlin	
24th instant	12.47
London/Stockholm	
24th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
24th instant	5.01 9/16
London/Amsterdam	
24th instant	7.38 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 23rd instant	£6-18-8 1/2
Gold 24th instant	£6-18-10
Silver London Ready	
23rd instant	19 5/8
24th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward	
23rd instant	19 5/8
24th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready.	
23rd instant	45
24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
24th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
23rd instant	5/4 p.c.
24th instant	5/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	9/8 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy unsettled.
Central: Local thunder showers
Western: Fair and warmer.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd July ..... 6,500 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 3,040,184 bales.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,456,063 bales.

Increase ..... 583,121 bales.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 24.

July	82 1/8d.
October	61d.
December	80d.
March	77d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 24.

July	1.03c.
September	1.03 1/2c.
December	1.04 1/8c.

SCATTERED BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Small Turnover And Steady Tone

Bombay, July 25.

The local Share Bazar ruled fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. Tata Steel shares recorded further small rise on scattered buying and the undertone of the market was quiet.

For the last three days Tata Steel shares are steadily improving but there is a marked absence of enthusiasm. The rise was mainly due to absence of selling pressure. During the early part of the week there was considerable long liquidation which improved the technical situation of the market and now prices are improving gradually but we see no reason for any material improvement. Of course month-end evening up of open accounts will result in rapid ups and downs but the main trend of prices is likely to be uncertain.

Cheapness of money is bound to bring resistance but unless prices again reach attractive levels, professional operators will adopt trading attitude of taking quick turns on either side.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 25

Century 152 153
Bombay Dyeing 690 693
Kohinoor 223 222 225 224/6
Central India 249 250
New Great 215 225 224/6
Simplex 66/4
Swadeshi 173 172 178
Bundi 37/4
I Cement 508 507 511
Punjab 26/6
Shahabad 498
Andhra 1667 1670 1667/8
Tata Hydro 182/8
Tata Power 1663 1660 1662 1661
Tram Ord 152/11
T Steel Defd 730 732 737 736 740 738 740
T Steel Ord 184/8 184/4 185/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 165/8 164/12
Bellapur 211 207 212
B Steam 303
B Burma 516 517 512 518 517/8

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, July 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	295 0
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	693 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	153 12
100 Central India	250 0
100 Colaba	129 6
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	113 12
100 Gokak	211 4
1000 Hindustan	1,720 0
100 Indore	51 4
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	224 6
250 Laxmi	587 8
100 Madhavji	7 0
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	81 4
200 New Great	124 6
100 Osmanshahi	56 4
100 Phoenix	280 0
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	1300 0
50 Simplex	66 4
100 Swadeshi	178 12
100 Swan	88 12
25 Tata	9 4
500 Vishnu	1205 0
1000 Western	800 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	118 8
25-50 Central	36 4
500 Imperial	1585 0
125-500 Imp. County	393 12
50-100 India	135 8
100 Reserve Bank	139 0
5 Union	5 11 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwallor	128 12
160 Indian	511 4
40 Katni Def.	2381 4
100 Katni Ordinary	386 4
75 Okha	286 14
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Shahabad	498 12
70 United	143 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13 4
15-75 New India	46 0
200 Oriental	5,620 0
10-50 Vulcan	8 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	179 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1,667 8
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bombay Tram	159 11
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	12 12
100 Karachi	240 0
100 Poona	240 0
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	183 2
1000 Tata Power	1,661 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	926 4
100 C. Province	100 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 0
100 Gujarat	102 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500 Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	37 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	740 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	185 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	223 12
50 Belapur Sugar	212 8
250 Bombay Steam	303 12
125 Bombay Burma	518 12
50 Bombay Burma Con.	171 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-6-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 0
100 Indian Bleaching	121 4
100 Indian Radio Defd	530 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	527 8
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	18 14
30 Premier Construction.	84 8
25 Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1525 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	89 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	157 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 25

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/14
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/14
4 per cent 1943 111/2
4 per cent 1960/70 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/14
5 per cent 1939/44 106/10
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/10

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/4
6 per cent S P I 1955 120/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper quotes 2 1/4 annas lower for the next settlement due 17th August. The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Closing Quotations

London, July 24

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	10 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 25

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 218/12 on buying about 20000 bales by a prominent operator. Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 230/8. It is believed that the local market is oversold and there was some straddle buying against sales in Liverpool.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market improved further on increased buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 219/4 while Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 231/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A.	232 8 0
Broach A/M.	220 4 0
Oomra D/J.	199 12 0
Bengal D/J.	160 4 0

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 24

Broach J/A opening 230; highest 231; lowest 228 1/4; closing 229

Broach A/M 1937 opening 216 3/4; highest 217 3/4; lowest 215 3/4; closing 216 1/2

Oomra July opening 201; highest 201 1/2; lowest 200; closing 201

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/2; highest 196 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; closing 195 3/4

Bengal July opening 187; highest 187; lowest 185; closing 185

Bengal D/J opening 156 3/4; highest 157 1/4; lowest 156; closing 157 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 9 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) 3 3/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 25.

Java ready	13 6 0
July shipment	3 13 0
August/Sept. shipment	3 12 6
October/December shipment	3 11 6
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Java spot	F.3.80

New York Sugar

New York, July 24.

September	2.76
December	2.67+69
January	2.47—.01
May	2.47—06

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 25

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £6-18-10 and London Paris exchange was quoted 3 points down at 75.91. Dollar sterling exchange was quoted 5.01 25/32. London silver market was dull with prices unchanged at 19 5/8d. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and the Montreal market closed at 5 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32.

In the local market there was slightly better enquiry for silver which improved prices to Rs. 49-6-6 while gold market was fairly steady.

GOLD—	
Ready	34 5 0
Shravan delivery	34 5 3
Shravan Tejimandi	0 2 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 5 6
Bhadarva Tejimandi	0 4 0
SILVER—	
Ready	49 0 0
Shravan delivery	49 0 0
Shravan Tejimandi	0 6 0
Bhadarva delivery	49 2 0
Bhadarva Tejimandi	1 0 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 24

July	44.90—95
September	44.90—95
December	45.30—

LONDON SILVER

London, July 24

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 24

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-18-10

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 25.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 88,46,981 was exported from Bombay to Europe America and Africa during the week ended Saturday. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 7,77,55,05,284.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN U. P.

Will Be Inaugurated On Aug. 1.

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The election campaign on behalf of the Congress Party will be formally inaugurated on August 1, next when a uniform programme will be gone through simultaneously in all district and sub-divisional towns, tehsils and villages throughout this Province.

The programme to be observed on that day as has been circularrised by the Secretary, United Provinces Congress Committee, is as follows:—

Formal announcement as to whether the Congress Party would set up any candidate from that particular constituency or not, and if it does, how many candidates would be set up.

LINES FOR CAMPAIGN.

To chalk out the lines on which the election campaign should be started in the constituency.

Public meetings at which messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel enjoining on the voters to return none but Congress nominees, are to be read out.—United Press.

New Daily For Sind

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

A new daily with the appellation of the "Sind Hindu" is coming out from Karachi on August 1, 1936, with Mr. Rijumal B. Agnani, late of the "Sansar Samachar", as its editor.

The paper will follow the policy of "defending the rights of Sind Hindus in the new province and will help in the working of the new reforms."—United Press.

JUDICIAL LOCK-UP FOR PUNJAB M.L.A.

LAHORE, July 25.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., who was re-arrested at Cawnpore yesterday, in connection with the People's Bank affairs, under section 409/120, I.P.C. and was brought here last night, was remanded to the Judicial lock-up for five days.—United Press.

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT BILL DISCUSSED

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 25

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry that is being held at the Birla House under the presidentship of D. P. Khaitan, unanimously elected Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy as the Vice-President of the Federation.

The committee is discussing the Indian Companies' Act Amendment Bill and it is understood that discussions will be continued today and to-morrow. Among the others attending the meeting are Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, G. D. Birla, Seth Walchand Hirachand, Shriram, A. D. Shroff M. L. Bahanukar, Sjt. Padampat Singhania and Sjt. K. Santanam.

Arrested For Alleged Sedition

LAHORE, July 25.

Sjt. Sodhi Pindidas, a prominent Congress Socialist, was arrested to-day under section 124-A (sedition) on a warrant issued from Jullundur.

The arrest is understood to have been made in connection with a speech delivered by Comrade Pindidas at the District Mazdur and Kisan Conference held at Chemankalan.

He was produced before the Magistrate who has ordered his transfer to Jullundur.—United Press.

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch (extreme right) left by Saturday's mail boat for England.

BATTLE IN FAVOUR OF LOYALISTS?

Rebel Menace To Spanish Capital Said To Have Been Partly Removed

MADRID, July 25.

The battle for Madrid, which is virtually "Proletariat versus Army" has for the present gone in favour of the Loyalists.

Five thousand militia from the loyal provinces of Murcia and Valencia have arrived in time to replace past days casualties and by nightfall the rebel menace to the capital had been removed sufficiently to enable three columns composed of loyal troops, civil guards, shock police and militia to prepare to march against Saragossa.—Reuter.

FASCIST GOVT. AT BURGOS

HENDAYE, July 25.

Fascists have formed a provisional Spanish Government at Burgos headed by General Cabanellos.

Subsequent developments depend on the fate of Madrid.—Reuter

British Destroyers Rescue Britons

LONDON, July 25.

Official reports received in London show that four British destroyers are evacuating large numbers of Britons from the towns on the Spanish Coast.

The situation is reported to be quieter in one or two places, and there is little danger for Britons anywhere.

The situation in Madrid is still anxious and about 100 British subjects, including women and children, have been accommodated in the Embassy where the stock of food is laid in. It is reported that Ceuta was bombarded early this morning, by the Spanish warships. The forts replied, but the result of the engagement is unknown.—Reuter's Special.

PLANE CRASHES

GIBRALTAR, July 25.

A Government aeroplane crashed in the sea off Marbella after being hit by fire from rebel batteries at Algeciras. While warships were bombarding Ceuta, the battleship Jaime Primero's bows were damaged by shells from rebel guns.

REBELS SURRENDER AT ALBACETE.

MADRID, July 25.

The Minister of the Interior announces that the rebels occupying Albacete have surrendered.

ASIAN ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIAD

Indian And Chinese Teams On Board Italian Steamer

AMRAOTI, July 25.

News has been received here by the authorities of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal that the Contingent of the Indian athletes deputed under the Mandal's auspices to the Berlin Olympiad reached Port Said on the 17th instant by the Italian Steamer, "Conte Verde."

Independently of this team, there are some other Indian athletes also on the steamer. Prof. Sondhi of the Lahore College, Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association, is also travelling by the same boat in accompaniment of the Indian athletes.

Most of the members of the team suffered from sea-sickness for the first four days. But now they are relieved of it and are feeling quite healthy. The Indian team of Hanuman Mandal's athletes have established closer contacts with the contingent of Chinese athletes about 107 in number, who are also sailing by the same steamer. A number of conferences between the leaders of these teams were held in which questions of common interest were discussed. The Chinese are exhibiting quite a brotherly feeling towards their Indian neighbours. It is learnt that so far a spirit of unity between these two teams of Asia is evolved.

A swimming pool has been recently constructed on the steamer and both the Indian and Chinese athletes have their dips in it morning and evening.

PRACTICE OF GAMES ON STEAMER.

The Indian team has now started practising on the deck their games which they intend to demonstrate in the Olympics. They have also formed friendship with the Italian soldiers who boarded the steamer at Massana and who give much amusement and recreation by singing gay songs to the accompaniment of sweet "Mandolines".—United Press.

CALCUTTA I. T. DEBENTURE LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Tenders received for the Calcutta Improvement Trust Three Per Cent Debenture Loan 1936-55 for Rs. 3,000,000 amounted to Rs. 11,426,800. Tenders for the above at the rate of Rs. 99 per cent aggregating to Rs. 1,767,700 were accepted in full. The balance of Rs. 1,232,300 have been allotted "pro rata" amongst the tenderers at Rs. 99 per cent. The average rate obtained was approximately Rs. 99/7/8 per cent.—A. P.

Madaripur Revolver Find Accused Convicted

FARIDPUR, July 25

The Special Magistrate of Faridpur delivered judgment to-day in the Madaripur Revolver Find Case, sentencing Haripada Patni and six others to five years' rigorous imprisonment, Sudhir Kanjilal and another to three years' rigorous and Parikshit to one year and acquitting two.

The prosecution alleged that accused along with others were members of the Terrorist Organization called Jugantar Party, the aims and objects of which were to collect arms, loot Government mails to procure money, recruit young men to join in a party and murder High Government officials, and, by doing these things, to bring freedom for India.

With this end in view, they procured one revolver stolen from Calcutta some years back, and conspired to procure more arms and ammunition.—United Press.

"GIVE ME RS. 15,000 OR YOU DIE"

'Red' Letter Sent To Sind Merchant

POLICE INFORMED: GURKHA GUARDS HOUSE

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Sind merchant community is a little upset following the receipt of a "red" letter by Bhai Sobraj, a well-known businessman of Sind.

"Give me Rs. 15,000, or you die. I will actually bomb you—mind that this is not one of those silly threats." That is how the letter reads.

And the panic has greatly increased because a bomb has been discovered lying near Bhai Sobraj's residence. The extortionist has instructed Sobraj to deposit the money at a certain place on the Gidu Road.

Police has been informed. In the meanwhile, an armed Gurkha has been appointed to guard the person of the wealthy merchant. —United Press.

INDIAN ARMY MAKES PREPARATIONS

Establishment Of Regular Reserve Of Officers

LONDON, July 25.

The establishment of a regular reserve of officers for the Indian Army is notified in the Gazette, together with a statement containing the categories of officers eligible and conditions of service. —Reuter.

ANOTHER EMPEROR FOR ABYSSINIA?

Will Give Battle Royal To Italians, Prophesies Madame Hanoum

KARACHI, July 24.

"Haile Selassie is finished, but Italy should not go away with the impression that Abyssinia is hers. I see dark clouds on the horizon, another Emperor emerging from the present chaos, who will give battle royal to the Italians and push them back. There are still unconquered tracts which have not come under the heel of the Black Shirts and the mere fact of the Italian flag flying in Addis Ababa does not mean anything." This remarkable prophecy was made by Madame Laila Hanounm, the woman seer, who is now in Karachi for a few days, in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Referring to India's future, she said: "Nothing but cheery optimism lies in store for India. I find a great future to the new Viceroy and his agricultural problem."

To a question, whether she envisaged the possibility of Gandhiji's re-entry into politics, Madame Laila said that he was bound to come back. He must, however, take more care of his health.

With fire in her eyes, she predicted the decline, the downfall and unnatural end to Herr Hitler. She was of opinion that Sgr. Mussolini would ride on the crest of the wave for some time more and die a natural death.

As regards Karachi and the Sukkur Barrage, she observed, "The cleanest city in India is Karachi. I love Sindhis. The Barrage will prove prosperous in the end.—United Press.

OUR SHORT STORY

REPAID WITH LIFE

By S. FAREED JAFRI

Kamal was taking a two-pice cup of tea at an Irani restaurant, when a news interrupted the trend of his thoughts.

"Latest issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle': Fierce battle on the border of France. Crushing defeat to the Allied forces."

He began to mutter:—"It is a terrible curse to be unemployed. Months have passed since I left the University and despite running from door to door there has been no success in securing the smallest job. This is a good opportunity. The rest of the life will be happy. If I survive I shall return rich and if I die I shall not be left to mourn."

Having arrived at this conclusion he came out of the hotel and went straight to the Recruiting Officer and submitted his application, which was granted. He was well educated and fluent in English. He was also strongly built and used to hard work from childhood. He soon became popular with the officers and quickly learnt parade. Finally he started for France with the second platoon of the 8th battalion.

A small village of Flanders was to be attacked by the Germans. It was a dreary place, but an important point in the battle-map. Since the Indian Armies had already made their mark and their bravery was known all over Europe, it was hoped that this new battalion would also succeed. Emergent orders were issued for its proceeding there.

A road passed through the village lined on both sides by trees which presented an interesting sight. The trees were shorn of leaves, bullet marks could be seen everywhere on the branches. On one side of the road there was a house in which the second platoon were stationed on guard duty. Evidently there had been an attack here a few days ago. There was a big hole in the roof caused by a bomb and the red walls looked as if they had been smeared with blood. The very atmosphere seemed to be horrid. Winter clouds floated over the horizon and cold winds blew fiercely.

Kamal stood at the entrance of this house dressed in his full uniform. He felt hungry. His bag rested near the wall and contained all the requirements including bread. He took out the bread and began to nibble at it. Just two morsels satisfied his hunger. The bread was hard and unsavoury. Fresh bread could not come before two days and that too if the commissariat thought fit. He threw away the remaining piece of bread in disgust and it fell in the mud at a distance. Just at that moment an English soldier passed that way and stopped short. He took out the piece of bread from the mud, cleaned it with his sleeves and hurriedly began to eat it.

Kamal felt ashamed of what he had done and he looked at the new comer with sympathy. The man was munching the bread with the eagerness of one starved for days.

Kamal approached him and politely asked. "Are you very hungry?"

"Don't you see?" he questioned in reply with bread in his mouth.

"Excuse me, friend. If I had known that you would like it I would not have thrown it away."

"It matters little. I am not fastidious like you people."

"Nevertheless, I had no right to throw it away. I am very sorry for my conduct. But you will not go from here with the unfavourable impression about me. I have some old brandy with me which you will drink!" The man had finished the piece of bread. Kamal gave him a little brandy and some moments later they were intimate friends. He told Kamal that he had been always used to this sort of thing. His parents died when he was a kid and since then he had not a single chance to take a full meal. He was always hungry. He had often picked pieces of bread in the same way and eaten them. Sometimes he used to soak them in water for a whole night because they were too hard.

Kamal had a feeling heart. This tale of woe affected him very much and he was moved to tears. As it was already dark they entered the house where a dozen men were sleeping on a mattress and were soon fast asleep.

The mid-night winds chased away the clouds and the moon peeped through the apperture in the roof. Just then the orders for firing came. The noise was so loud that all were awakened and came out in hurry and confusion.

'What is the time?" Kamal enquired. "I was to go out on duty to-night."

Some one replied that the English soldier had gone in his place.

Just at that moment a man came running towards them and every one anxiously queried what had happened.

"We have been attacked. We must leave this place."

"They will be coming presently, all except the Englishman."

"What happened to him?" Kamal inquired with intense anxiety."

"He has been killed, was shot on the chest and died without uttering a word."

The war ended, Kamal returned to his country. I arranged his reception at the "Taj Mahal Hotel". He was happy amidst his friends but his spirits were not revived. At last he spoke to me.

"Fareed! let us return home. I am depressed. We will walk on the pavement of the Apollo Bunder.

"O.K. I have no objection." I said, feeling his depressed condition.

We excused ourselves from the other friends and walked to the sea-side. On the way Kamal abruptly stopped and I found that a piece of bread was lying at his feet. My surprise knew no bounds when I saw Kamal pick it up, clean it with his dress suit sleeve, place it carefully on a stone near the electric post and begin to look at it with deep interest.

"Is your head turned by an overdose of wine?"

"I am reminded of a friend who gave his life for me."

His voice faltered and he wept bitterly.

Later, I requested Kamal to tell me the story, which he did.

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JAPAN PLAYS "DIVIDE AND RULE" GAME IN CHINA

Domination Over China Essential To Japan's Future Existence As First Class Power

There is a widespread belief that the territorial ambition of Japan is confined to North China and Siberia. It is common knowledge that she requires a safety-valve to insure the internal well-being of her rapidly increasing population. An almost equally common impression is that she looks in only one direction for letting off the pressure. But, while some Japanese minds may be content with the Pan-Asian doctrine, others entertain a dream of territorial domination Napoleonic in extent, writes the special correspondent of the "New York Times" at Tokyo. How far does Japanese continental policy coincide with the Pan-Asian doctrine, and how far is it inspired by this larger imperial vision?

So far, it is true, Japanese continental expansion has been confined to the north. Japanese military pressure has been successful in alienating Manchuria, Jehol and two northern provinces in China proper—Hopei and Chahar—from their former owner. Yet Japanese penetration in China proper, though perhaps similar in intent to the invasions of Manchuria and Jehol, differs from them in being accomplished by the mere threat of force as an instrument for the manipulation of autonomously inclined Chinese. This may have been due to a change of policy or to bitter experience, but from a military point of view it has certainly proved less costly, for it does not tie up a large garrison.

China Of To-morrow

Presuming that the present North China policy is extended in the same successful manner, one can visualize the China of the future as a loosely knit conglomeration of autonomous States, such as she was in the early ages of her history. This would, of course, benefit Japan, which is to China what England was to Europe in the first century of English expansion. Had there been then a strong united Europe, there could have been no British Empire as it exists to-day.

But though the dismemberment of China will help Japan to emulate British imperial expansion, a disorganized, overtaxed, bandit-ridden and ill-governed conglomeration of Chinese States will be of little benefit to Japanese trade. Hand in hand, therefore, with the fostering of Chinese autonomy must go the reorganization of Chinese industry. Japan, though she may sponsor the rise of autonomous States, will not suffer misgovernment within the sphere of her future commercial exploitation of China.

Japan sees China as her home market, which will assimilate a very large proportion of her exports. What the rest of the world may refuse of Japanese goods China in the future will absorb. It will be a handy market, free from tariff strangulation in peace and relatively safe for convoys during a maritime war. Granted that it has to be developed, since Chinese purchasing power for the present is pathetically low, Japan has demonstrated her powers of organization, which will be adapted to Chinese agricultural and industrial needs.

To Increase Production

One authority states that the yield of Chinese rice an acre is now only one-third that in Japan. To increase this poor yield good fertilizer under good administration is all that is necessary. Both these requisites Japan can force on China. She sees in China a country not only self-supporting in cereals but producing a surplus, so that there is land which can be converted to cotton to help balance Sino-Japanese trade. The principal areas suitable for cotton are in Shantung and Hunam.

China is essentially an agricultural country, of which 75 per cent of the population is rural. Yet a foreign authority holds that only 29 per cent of China is cultivable and this small percentage includes the rich agricultural provinces of Manchuria, already independent. The pressure of population is forcing China into industrialism.

Here, again, Japan feels she can help her neighbour by the development and organization of mineral wealth. China including Manchuria, is said to have a coal reserve of 2,330 tons a head, against Japan's reserve of 150 tons a head. The figures for iron ore are given as two tons a head in China, 1 1|2 tons in Japan. China's coal fields are scattered over the country, but her principal supplies of iron ore are in Manchuria, along the Yangtse, and northwest of Peiping. Non-ferrous metals are chiefly mined in Southern China, where antimony, tin, copper wolfram and manganese mines cry out for modern methods of development. Though relatively poor in metals considering her vast size, China is richer than Japan, and their propinquity enhances the value of these metallic reserves to the island empire.

Reserve Man Power

Thus China, both as a market and as a producer of raw material, can greatly benefit Japan in a world of trade rivalry and economic barriers, while in time of war Chinese reserves would become a necessity to her neighbour. Japan's rapid exploitation of certain Manchurian resources serves as a guide to what she can perform for China proper.

If the manipulation of autonomy in Chinese provinces and the placing of an economic yoke on industries cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Pan-Asia, it is pertinent to ask of what use to Japan is the preaching of that doctrine. The answer lies in the fact that a placid population of 400,000,000 Chinese under Japanese-inspired domination will become an ideal base for future operations. Once master of China, Japan can preach her doctrines with more security and more favour. Economically, too, she will be more secure than at present, and with a lessened fear of strangulation will be able to challenge a world that even in present circumstances appears little inclined to meddle with her policy.

Would Divide And Rule

Domination over China is necessary to the future existence of Japan as a first-class power. To accomplish this China must be reduced, on the divide 'et impera' principle, by autonomy to weakness, while her northern marches must be barred to Russia by the resuscitation of the Mongol empire. Thus the immediate plans of Japan in North China form but a step in her imperial expansion, one stage of which will be accomplished when the whole of China has been subjugated to her economic needs. Pan-Asia, a league of Asiatic nations, and Japan's imperial destiny are linked together. None of them can be accomplished until the China we know to-day has been remoulded by Japanese ambition.

How long will China submit to this process without resorting, however, vainly, to force? It is a matter of surprise to some that with her immense armies she does not resist infringement of her sovereign rights. Many think that China need do nothing, that it is impossible for Japan to dominate her, even economically. Others say that it would be to the benefit of the world at large if Japan would undertake the task. They argue that China has shown inability to govern her vast territories and that some one must do it for her.

This last opinion takes no thought for the very strong nationalist feeling among educated Chinese, who infinitely prefer to manage their national affairs badly than have them well organized by alien enterprise.

A national question such as resistance to Japanese penetration is considered by many leading Chinese from a purely selfish standpoint. The official may lose the fruits of office; the merchant's business may suffer; the militarist will most surely lose his army, which he has collected, trained, and armed to assure himself of internal security. If his force is dissipated by foreign invasion he will become as powerless as other men. In their hearts all educated Chinese believe in resistance, but not at their own expense. So the further a man is from the probable scene of conflict the more bellicose he is.

It is the poor student and his underpaid professor who form the nucleus of anti-Japanese action. These fire the country with their eloquence and seek to influence the government by their demonstrations. But the officials continue to act in the happy Confucian middle way, giving a little and resisting a little. In this manner Japanese penetration proceeds apace.

Bride's Written Promise Not To Nag

Applying at Kingston County Police Court for a separation order against her husband, Sydney Cummings, of Coombe-lane, Kingston, on the ground of persistent cruelty, Mrs. Diane Mary Cummings alleged that four days before the marriage, in 1934, Cummings forced her to sign this undertaking:—

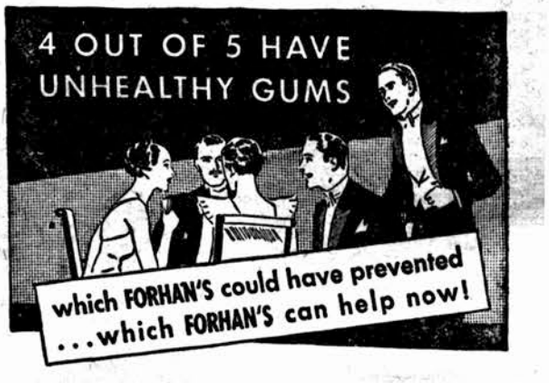
"I Diane Mary Beard, undertake by marrying S. E. Cummings never to nag or annoy or be suspicious of the said S. E. Cummings and always to obey him. I also agree not to accept alimony or monetary consideration or property in the event of separation or divorce."

Mr. Salter Nichols, for the wife, who is 23, said that any thwarting or displeasing of the husband had been met with cuffs and blows.

In a code of conduct which Cummings had laid down, he restricted her to four cigarettes a week.

Mrs. Cummings said in evidence that her husband struck her on several occasions, once because she confessed that she had been using lipstick.

The Bench made an order of separation with maintenance at £2 a week, and ordered Cummings to pay £7 17s. 6d. costs.



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ROMANTIC SEQUEL TO MEETING IN INDIA

Calcutta Mercantile Assistant Pleads It Was All Platonic Friendship

"INDIA FRIGHTFULLY NARROW-MINDED"

A Calcutta romance between a 24-year-old hairdresser and beauty culture expert and a businessman several years older was described to Mr. Justice Talbot and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on July 6 in a breach of promise suit.

The plaintiff (says the "Sunday Observer") was Constance Hayde, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, and the defendant Mr. Edward John Hawes, who was stated by counsel to have been chief accountant in Calcutta to one of the large oil companies in 1934.

Mr. Trever Morgan, K.C., for Miss Hayde, said she was born in India. In 1927 it was decided that she should come to England to equip herself for earning her living, and she was apprenticed to hairdressers in the West End.

Deciding that her future was in India she returned there, and, in March, 1934, signed a year's contract with the Enid Allison Beauty Parlour in Calcutta.

Shortly after her arrival in Calcutta, she met Mr. Hawes at the house of friends Dr. and Mrs. Senior White, Mr. Hawes who was now between 48 and 50 years of age, appeared to be very attracted to Miss Hayde, and introduced her his friends. They went to restaurants and dances together, and, according to Miss Hayde, in the course of a few weeks, he asked her to marry him.

In the meantime she met a young man named Bell, who held a position in Assam, and they became engaged. He gave her a ring, which she wore.

In September she contracted fever and was confined to her flat. Her mother was with her. Mr. Hawes called frequently at the flat, told her he loved her very dearly, and could make her happier than Bell could. He pressed her to break off the engagement with Bell. She consented to do so.

£150 Engagement Ring

Mr. Hawes bought an engagement ring costing about £150 on November 11; they went to the shop, together. Eventually Miss Hayde, at Mr. Hawes's request, gave up her job and got another girl to take her place and paid her passage out from England.

In October Mr. Hawes booked a passage for himself and Miss Hayde from Bombay in April. He asked Miss Hayde if she would come over to England with him and be married in this country and she agreed. They had separate cabins and sailed under their own names.

The defence to the action was a denial of the promise and a plea that, at the time it was alleged to have been made, Miss Hayde well knew that Mr. Hawes was married and had a wife living.

When they reached London from Bombay accommodation was difficult owing to the Jubilee celebrations. Eventually they were shown a double bed-room with single beds at an hotel. Miss Hayde was very indignant and declared that she could not possibly stay there. She would go to Croydon to friends. Feeling however, very fatigued, the hour being very late, and replying on Mr. Hawes's promise that nothing would happen, she decided to stay and they occupied the single beds.

Mr. Morgan said that neither on that occasion nor on any other occasion did anything improper take place between them. Miss Hayde was allowed to retire first and Mr. Hawes went to bed afterwards. On the third day they were able to get a suite and they occupied separate bed-rooms.

On May 23, she went with him to the Overseas Club, St. James's of which he was a member. Mr. Hawes was handed some letters by the hall-porter.

Miss Hayde asked him if anything had upset him "Then, quite abruptly, he turned to her and said: 'You may as well know now that I can't marry you,'" said Mr. Morgan. "Mr. Hawes went on to explain that he had a wife and a daughter. He told her that his wife refused to divorce him, and said: 'If you don't believe me, look at this letter."

There was a scene. Miss Hayde became hysterical. She told him what she thought of him and called him a number of names.

"She said she could not stay in the same hotel with him any longer. Next morning she left him to go to friends.

"Disaster"

In the course of a day or two Mr. Hawes came to see her. He said that he thought he had been genuinely divorced and would be in a position to marry the girl, of whom he was so very fond. It transpired that he had to go on business for his firm to Canada.

On August 14 she wrote him in Canada.

"My dear,—Something very terrible has been happened and it is absolutely imperative, both in your interest and mine, that you should see me here as quickly as possible. Otherwise it is going to be disaster for both us in India.

"The whole story has got abroad and you are the only one who can stop what is threatened, I am expecting the papers to get hold of it at any moment.

"Cable me so that I shall know when you are to arrive. Goodbye. Love, 'Comfort.'"

What had happened, continued Counsel, was that she had heard that her whole unfortunate story had "got about"—of her having travelled from India with a married man and that he was not going to marry her. Mr. Hawes replied:

"I don't see why there should be any disaster."

"India Frightfully Narrow Minded"

Miss Hayde, who said her name was Constance Comfort Hayde, gave evidence bearing out her counsel's statement. Mr. Hawes told her, she said, that he was an accountant to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

"I always wore the ring Mr. Hawes gave me," said Miss Hayde, "and the news went round Calcutta very quickly that we were engaged. Various parties were held in celebration."

Referring to the occasion when Mr. Hawes said he could not marry her, Miss Hayde said: "I am afraid that I got very hysterical. There was a terrific scene. I said that I should never be able to return to India after what he had done."

Mr. Morgan—Why could you not go back to India?— I was absolutely disgraced. India is frightly narrowminded; they are very difficult people.

Her mother had come over from India specially to give evidence.

Mr. Neville Laski, K. C. (cross-examining)— Is there any letter you can produce in which you or he, in any form or words, refer to an engagement or a promise to marry?—We were in Calcutta all the time. There was no occasion to write a letter.

Miss Hayde agreed that in the eight or nine letters she wrote to him when he was in Canada and the dozen or so letters and post-cards he wrote from Canada there was no reference to an engagement or promise to marry.

Was there any newspaper in India which contained an announcement of the engagement? No.

Mr. Laski—Is there any person here to give evidence that you were introduced to him or her as the fiancee of Mr. Hawes?

"If I had had the money," Miss Hayde replied. "I could have brought over a lot of people. Unfortunately I haven't got the money and I have no one present except my mother."

On leaving the witness-box Miss Hayde put her head in her arms and cried. She was soon calmed by her solicitor.

Mother's Evidence

Mrs. Evelyn Hayde, plaintiff's mother stated in her evidence that she was the wife of Frederick Joseph Hayde, employed on the Indian railways in Bengal. She heard about Mr. Edward Bell in 1934, but never met him.

In November, 1934, her daughter asked to come her to see her and, while she was staying at the flat, Mr. Hawes came.

"Mr. Hawes then said to me that he was very fond of my daughter and wished to marry her." Mrs. Hayde added. "I consented."

Did you ask for any announcement of the engagement in the newspapers?—No.

Mr. Laski, opening the defence, said it was a fundamental attribute of the case he would present that never, at any time, was there a promise of marriage.

He was going to call Mr. Hawes's wife. She would say that she had never written to the Overseas Club.

The manageress of the hotel where Mr. Hawes and Miss Hayde stayed would state that, not only were the rooms booked by the woman by telephone, but that, at no time that they were there together, did

(Continued on page 51)

Miss Constance Hayde.

It will be helpful to lead happy and comfortable life after you retire if you save something. And what in case of your premature death? In that case it is your duty to provide for your family. Let the

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

SKI-ING ON WATER

German Invents Attractive New Sport

Ski-ing on water is the latest German sport. A device invented by Fritz Ernest Neumann, which consists of two tube-shaped struts of light material, measuring from six to nine feet each and weighing some 13 pounds, enables the wearer to skim over the surface of the water like a ski-er over snow. A distance of 14 miles on the Baltic Sea was recently covered, by a man wearing water skis, in four hours. Pioneers of this new sport have opened the first water ski station at the popular Baltic seaside resort, Swinemande. It is prophesied that water hockey will be the next development!

SNAKE-EATING RAT

Will Keep Order In Berlin's Reptile House

A snake-eating rat, six feet in length has just been acquired by the aquarium of the Zoological Gardens in Berlin. It is a Mussurana, a native of Brazil. It is apparently immune from snake venom and can take any reptile by the head, strangle it to death and then swallow it. Provided the snakes in the Zoo behave themselves, the Mussurana is to be fed on live rats, brought specially from the Dalmatian coast for the purpose. But if a snake should escape or become unruly in the Zoo, then the Mussurana will prove useful.

Blow To Myth Of Long-Stapled Cotton

Tests In U. S. A. Show Strength Of Fibre Is Due To Its Fineness More Than Its Length

Uncle Sam's cotton breeders have started a hunt for fine-fibred cottons. Recent investigations by Dr. R. W. Webb of the Department of Agriculture have exploded the belief that long, individual fibres are the only important factor in the strength of cotton. His tests show that strength is more a result of fineness of fibre than it is of length of fibre, says the "New York Times" correspondent in Washington.

Hence, the governmental experts are now working hard to bring to the cotton field the "blood" of an American Indian cotton, that has but one important virtue—exceptionally fine fibre. This is the cotton grown by the Hopi Indians in Northeastern Arizona.

Only a small sample of Hopi was available, but the fibres were found remarkably uniform in length, and very strong. Hopi is not a market cotton. It yields only a few pounds to the acre, drops many of its boils, and is generally undesirable. Federal breeders have now crossed it with Acala cotton, a good market variety, which was introduced several years ago from Southern Mexico. The resulting mixture looks like a desirable product, from the manufacturer's point of view. The fibre requires less twist than other fibre of equal length, a quality that cuts the cost of spinning. Both in the fineness of the thread, and its silky sheen, the new mixture offers good possibilities.

Federal experts believe that from the growers' standpoint the possibilities are equally attractive, and that its development of the cross will strengthen the position of American cotton in world markets.

The Department of Agriculture will now conduct an active campaign to further improve and fix the good qualities in the new hybrids, which seems to inherit the good qualities of each of the parent varieties. It will take several years, however, before it will be ready for general production.

RADIO NEWSPAPERS

Regular Transmission Of News Sheets Through Air To Home Screen Predicted

Starting developments in the field of radio and television in the near future are forecast at a United States Federal Communications commission fact-finding investigation, says the Washington Correspondent of the Associated Press, (U.S.A.)

Equipment capable of sending newspapers through the air flash on the screen of a receiving set in facsimile or still picture broadcasting was described as being in operation at present.

Perfection of high-frequency, short wave channels so that millions of citizens could operate their own private broadcasting stations was pictured as a possibility.

A parade of experts, technicians and spokesmen for the radio and television industries told of these developments as the FCC began assembling data which it said would form a background for opening up a licensing in a broad field of radio not now touched except for experimental purposes.

Canada was unofficially represented at the hearing by J. W. Bain, acting for Commander C. P. Edwards of Ottawa.

In opening the informal hearing, Anning S. Prall, FCC chairman, said it was "practicable from a technical standpoint to print the newspaper in the home today" by facsimile transmission.

Because speed always had been a controlling factor in news, Prall said that "newspapers might desire to make use of this system", and hence the FCC should plan ahead for the demand.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, said that "technically television is an accomplished fact, although it is not yet ready commercially."

He added RCA would begin experimental television transmission from New York City within two weeks, and that only a public demonstration of "facsimile transmission between New York and Philadelphia had been successful."

Sarnoff said written, printed photographic and other "visual matter" had moved with lightning speed and with accuracy. He predicted that commercial operation by this method would make the dot-and-dash system of telegraphy as outmoded as the "pony express."

Many persons are mistaken, Sarnoff said, in predicting that television would make present sound broadcasting obsolete. Instead, he said, television will find "new functions, new entertainment and new programmes."

Similarly, Sarnoff said facsimile transmission would not displace present "media of information"—"particularly newspapers". Instead he predicted the new method would be utilized by the newspapers.

The RCA head traced his 30 years of experience in radio and said it was now possible through present facilities for 90,000,000 persons to listen to one voice at the same time.

He added the individual channels for use by millions of persons would follow perfection of present experiments in the high frequency, short wave field.

Sarnoff urged the FCC to avoid "Straight-jacket rules" that would cripple private initiative and industry in radio experiments.

STARS FROM A NEW ANGLE

Films Of The Stratosphere In Berlin Exhibition

Films of the stratosphere will be among the latest German photographic achievements included in a special department of the great exhibition to be held in Berlin from July 18 to August 16. The purpose of the exhibition is to show all phases of progress in the Reich during the last few years and the photographic section will be one of the most important. X-ray photographs taken for medical examinations, and others used in the detection of forgeries, will be displayed, with films of such subjects as the splitting of the atom.

X-RAYING STEEL

A Scientific Wonder

Just as the use of X-ray has enabled the human body to be examined, so, in future, it will be possible, by means of a similar apparatus, to have peeps at the interior of steel. One of the special uses of this new device which will be on view at the "Germany Exhibition" at Berlin from July 18 to August 16, will be carrying out of tests on steel to discover its endurance qualities. The steel will later be used on important structural work. By this new method any flaws in the steel can be instantly detected.

NEW SPRAY TO DESTROY MOSQUITOES

Dr. J. M. Ginsburg, bio-chemist in entomology at the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station, New Brunswick, claims to have invented a new spray to destroy mosquitoes. According to him, the formula is almost odorless. Mosquitoes hit directly were killed, he said, and all others in the sprayed area were paralyzed.

Perfectly cleaned teeth

Odol does all that a toothpaste possibly can do. Penetrating every crevice, it keeps your teeth absolutely clean and free from decay germs. Odol massages the gums and polishes the teeth, making them a gleaming, natural white, and it does so without damaging the enamel.

It has a delightfully clean taste, and leaves your mouth refreshed and your breath sweet and fragrant.

Odol has for years been recommended by doctors and dentists all over the world.

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Sunday Chronicle

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Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
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	Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY

Eugenics Society Prepares A Questionnaire

It is going to be very difficult to get married if the new schedule of the Eugenics Society of Great Britain is adopted.

For the past thirty years the Society has furthered the principles of eugenics in school and colleges. Now the Society has issued a schedule asking all sorts of intimate questions of the about-to-be-married and their relations. Schedules are distributed through doctors.

Their purpose is to improve the prospects of marriage and to prevent marriages unsuitable because of health reasons.

The schedule is divided into three parts. Part 1 deals with family history. Questions include:

Are you related by blood to your fiance? If so, how?

Give the ages of your father, mother, brothers, sisters, and grand parents; if dead, their cause of death.

In part 2 questions are asked about previous medical history.

A list of diseases are given, such as asthma, pleurisy, backache, indigestion, fits, gout, etc. and the schedule asks whether "you have suffered from any of them."

Other questions are:

Have you ever suffered from any mental derangement or nervous breakdown or depression or fits of crying?

Do you suffer from any morbid fears such as of traffic, heights, darkness, solitude, open or closed spaces, thunderstorms, crossing bridges, animals, disease, insanity, death?

Are there any other traits in your character which distrub you or which interfere in any way with your daily life? If so, what are they?

Is the subject of sex repugnant to you.

Have you any worries about your past sex life or habits or about your future sex life which you would like to talk over with a doctor?

Have you discussed sex matters with your fiance?

At the end of these questions there is a note which advises that you should discuss fully and openly with your doctor any difficulties or misgivings about sexual matters.

Part III deals with a physical examination, the questions of which are filled in by the doctor.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

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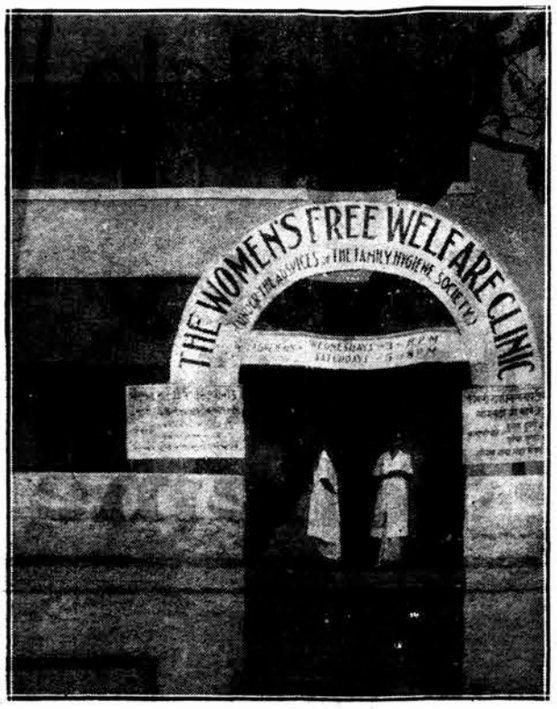

Women's Free Welfare Clinic, Parel.

BIRTH-CONTROL

Bombay Women's Welfare Clinic

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Women's Welfare Clinic, Bombay writes:—

In all civilised countries of the world contraceptives are used to prevent excessive birth rate, and in our poor country India, such methods are very necessary.

For this purpose the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene, an organisation of well-known medical men of our country, has opened a free welfare-clinic for women, where instruction in contraceptives is given. This clinic, which will be very useful for poor women of the labouring class is situated opposite K.E.M. Hospital, Hospital Avenue, Parel. It is managed by a Ladies' Committee, consisting of prominent ladies. Lady Cowasji Jehangir is the President, and Mrs. Manecklal Premchand is the Vice-President of this committee, which is helped by a technical committee composed of Col. Sokhey, Dr. Nerurker, Dr. Khanolker and Dr. Pillay. It is open for women on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 3 to 6 p.m. and there is a special session for men on Sunday from 10 to 12 a.m., when Dr. Pillay attends.

A trained nurse and two lady social workers attend all sessions for women, and a lady doctor attends every Wednesday, and also whenever required.

Contraceptives are given to women attending the clinic at As. 8. for six months supply, and free to poor women.

This clinic is the first fully-free clinic in British India, and it is proposed to make it a model centre to train doctors and nurses in the technique of bith-control so that more such clinics may be opened in other parts of the country. So far a good number of women have been advised (46). There is a great demand for treating cases of sterility and when funds permit sterilisation, sterility and marital mal-adjustment will also be taken up. The amount of work that can be taken up by the Society will naturally depend on the financial support it receives from the public.

Subscriptions to the Society and donations, however, small, will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged and may be sent to Dr. Pillay, the General Secretary, Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Mr. M. G. Pradhan, M.B.B.S., Ph.D., (London), D.T.M. & H. (England), arrived in Bombay recently after a successful career in London. Before proceeding to London, Dr. Pradhan was a tutor in bacteriology at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. In London he worked at the School of Tropical Medicine after which he joined the London Hospital as a research student. He also worked in the Clinical Laboratories of the Hospital.

SOURCE OF IMMUNITY TO DISEASE

American Biologist Finds It In Two Proteins

Immunity to disease is produced by a chemical made of two proteins, one a giant thing in the world of molecules, the other its baby which looks exactly like the giant. The baby is the active thing that prevents disease.

This discovery about the mechanism of man's immunity to disease was reported to the medical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Sanford B. Hooker, M.D. of the Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston.

It is a step both towards explaining the natural immunity which keeps some persons always healthy and toward the acquired immunity which is one of the major goals of medicine. Existence of hundreds of proteins which produce immunity has been known. But how they were fitted together to stop disease has been a scientific jig-saw puzzle.

As reported by Dr. Hooker, the puzzle may be solved by methods commonplace in industrial and medical chemistry.

The "giant" is an "antigen," which means the substance that produces an "antibody." The latter is the baby. The giants are probably proteins. Dr. Hooker said. They have high molecular weights, running from hundreds of thousands of atomic units up to 5,000,000 for a single antigen.

They are "catalytic," that is, they have the power of creating new substances out of the fluids around them. The new substances they create are the "antibodies," the minute, mysterious particles long known to prevent disease.

During one stage of the creation process, Dr. Hooker said, it appears that the little antibodies more or less completely cover the surface of the antigen.

This leads to experimental evidence that the potency of the antibodies against disease lies almost wholly in their surfaces, or in films which cover them. There is further evidence that this potency is due to the power of "absorption," or the ability of the little things to stick to the germs of infectious disease.

CHILD DELINQUENCY

Environment And Not Heredity Responsible

According to Dr. Gordon P. Jackson, of the Toronto Board of Health, it is environment and not birth or inheritance which creates delinquent tendencies in children.

"No child is a born criminal or inherits such delinquent tendencies," he says. "Where such behaviour shows any tendency to become habitual, the child's environment should be investigated for possible causes."

The chief hope of mental hygiene in the prevention of these trends lies in well-directed early training and in early recognition and treatment of deviations from normal behaviour, Dr. Jackson says.

Temper tantrums normal at two or three years of age, if they exist at school age, show the child has found they worked out to his advantage. Chronic resistance to self-expression in the child gives rise to the more serious reaction of moodiness, chronic irritability and suspiciousness.

Haile Selassie Indicts League

urged the procedure of conciliation and arbitration.

A Secret Agreement Violates The Covenant

Unhappily for Ethiopia this was the time when a certain Government considered that the European situation made it imperative at all costs to obtain the friendship of Italy. The price paid was the abandonment of Ethiopian independence to the greed of the Italian Government. This secret agreement, contrary to the obligations of the Covenant has exerted a great influence over the course of events. Ethiopia, and the whole world, have suffered and are still suffering to-day its disastrous consequences.

This first violation of the Covenant was followed by many others. Feeling itself encouraged in its policy against Ethiopia, the Rome Government feverishly made war preparations, thinking that the concerted pressure which was beginning to be exerted on the Ethiopian Government might perhaps not overcome the resistance of my people to Italian domination.

Attempts To Prevent Arbitration.

The time had to come; thus all sorts of difficulties were placed in the way with a view to breaking up the procedure of conciliation and arbitration. All kinds of obstacles were placed in the way of that procedure; Governments tried to prevent the Ethiopian Government from finding arbitrators amongst their nationals; when once the arbitral tribunal was set up pressure was exercised so that an award favourable to Italy should be given.

All this was in vain; the arbitrators—two of whom were Italian officials—were forced to recognise unanimously that in the Wal-Wal incident, as in the subsequent incidents, no international responsibility was to be attributed to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia Hoped For Peace But Italy Sent Troops

Following on this award, the Ethiopian Government sincerely thought that an era of friendly relations might be opened with Italy. I loyally offered my hand to the Rome Government.

The Assembly was informed by the report of the Committee of Thirteen, dated October 5th, 1935, of the details of the events which occurred after the month of December, 1934, and up to October 3rd, 1935. It will be sufficient if I quote a few of the conclusions of that report (Nos. 24, 25 and 26): "The Italian memorandum (containing the complaints made by Italy) was laid on the Council table on September 4th, 1935, whereas Ethiopia's first appeal to the Council had been made on December 14th, 1934. In the interval between these two dates, the Italian Government opposed the consideration of the question by the Council on the ground that the only appropriate procedure was that provided for in the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928. Throughout the whole of that period, moreover, the despatch of Italian troops to East Africa was proceeding. These shipments of troops were represented to the Council by the Italian Government as necessary for the defence of its colonies menaced by Ethiopia's military preparations. Ethiopia, on the contrary, drew attention to the official pronouncements made in Italy which, in its opinion, left no doubt "as to the hostile intentions of the Italian Government."

From the outset of the dispute, the Ethiopian Government has

(Continued from Page 2)

sought a settlement by peaceful means. It has appealed to the procedures of the Covenant. The Italian Government desiring to keep strictly to the procedure of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928, the Ethiopian Government assented; it invariably stated that it would faithfully carry out the arbitral award, even if the decision went against it. It agreed that the question of the ownership of Wal-Wal should not be dealt with by the arbitrators, because the Italian Government would not agree to such a course. It asked the Council to despatch neutral observers and offered to lend itself to any enquiries upon which the Council might decide.

Italy Claims Liberty Of Action.

Once the Wal-Wal dispute had been settled by arbitration, however, the Italian Government submitted its detailed memorandum to the Council in support of its claim to liberty of action. It asserted that a case like that of Ethiopia cannot be settled by the means provided by the Covenant.

It stated that, "since this question affects vital interests and is of primary importance to Italian security and civilisation," it "would be failing in its most elementary duty, did it not cease once and for all to place any confidence in Ethiopia, reserving full liberty to adopt any measures that may become necessary to ensure the safety of its colonies and to safeguard its own interests."

Those are the terms of the report of the Committee of Thirteen. The Council and the Assembly unanimously adopted the conclusions of that report and solemnly proclaimed that the Italian Government had violated the Covenant and was in a state of aggression.

I Did Not Wish For War.

I did not hesitate to declare that I did not wish for war, that it was imposed upon me, and that I should struggle solely for the independence and integrity of my people, and that in that struggle I was the defender of the cause of all small States exposed to the greed of a powerful neighbour.

52 Nations Assured Me The Agressor Would Not Triumph

In October, 1935, the 52 nations who are listening to me to-day, gave me an assurance that the aggressor would not triumph, that the resources of the Covenant would be employed in order to ensure the reign of right and the failure of violence.

I ask the fifty-two nations not to forget to-day the policy upon which they embarked eight months ago, and on faith of which I directed the resistance of my people against the aggressor whom they had denounced to the world. Despite the inferiority of my weapons, the complete lack of aircraft, artillery, munitions, hospital services, my confidence in the League was absolute. I thought it to be impossible that fifty-two nations, including the most powerful in the world, should be successfully opposed by a single aggressor. Counting on the faith due to treaties, I had made no preparation for war, and that is the case with certain small countries in Europe.

An Embargo Against Ethiopia

When the danger became more urgent, being aware of my responsibilities towards my people, during the first six months of 1935 I tried to acquire armaments. Many Governments proclaimed an embargo to prevent my doing so, whereas the Italian Government, through the Suez Canal, was given all facilities for transporting without cessation and without protest, troops, arms and munitions.

The Invasion Began

On October 3rd, 1935, the Italian troops invaded my territory. A few hours later only I decreed general mobilisation. In my desire to maintain peace I had, following the example of a great country in Europe on the eve of the Great War, caused my troops to withdraw thirty kilometres so as to remove any pretext of provocation.

What Real Assistance Was Given To Ethiopia?

War then took place in the atrocious conditions which I have laid before the Assembly. In that unequal struggle between a Government commanding more than forty-two million inhabitants, having at its disposal financial, industrial and technical means which enabled it to create unlimited quantities of the most death-dealing weapons, and, on the other hand, a small people of twelve million inhabitants, without arms, without resources, having on its side only the justice of its own cause and the promise of the League of Nations, what real assistance was given to Ethiopia by the fifty-two nations who had declared the Rome Government guilty of a breach of the Covenant and had undertaken to prevent the triumph of the aggressor? Has each of the States Members, as it was its duty to do in virtue of its signature appended to Article 16 of the Covenant, considered the aggressor as having committed an act of war personally directed against itself? I had placed all my hopes in the execution of these undertakings. My confidence had been confirmed by the repeated declarations made in the Council to the effect that aggression must not be rewarded, and that force would end by being compelled to bow before right.

I Was Defending The Cause Of All Small Peoples

In December, 1935, the Council made it quite clear that its feelings were in harmony with those of hundreds of millions of people who, in all parts of the world, had protested against the proposal to dismember Ethiopia. It was constantly repeated that there was not merely a conflict between the Italian Government and Ethiopia, but also a conflict between the Italian Government and the League of Nations, and that is why I personally refused all proposals to my personal advantage made to me by the Italian Government if only I would betray my people and the Covenant of the League of Nations. I was

(Continued on Page 55)

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[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Have you ever heard of the "Printer's Devil"? You see, sometimes it so happens that mistakes in publications occur owing to the carelessness, indifference or an oversight of one or the other person responsible for printing: Sometimes it is the Compositor, sometimes it is the Proof-reader, sometimes it is the Machine-man, and sometimes it may even be the Editor.

Perhaps it would be interesting to give here certain examples of such mistakes owing to the Printer's Devil. The sentences given hereunder were the right ones as given in the original copy to the printer:—

1. We have now understood it.
2. I hate the thing.
3. It is a beautiful piece of art!

When the final printed sheets were complete, they read as follows, 1a for 1, 2a for 2, and 3a for 3:—

1a. We have not understood it.
2a. I ate the thing.
3a. It is a beautiful piece of cart!

By examining these you will find that in the first sentence 't' has creeped in instead of 'w' in the word 'now'; in the second one 'h' has dropped out of 'hate' and the word has become 'ate'; and in the third 'c' has been added to 'art' and the word reads 'cart'.

Thus by a little change, addition or omission of a single letter, as you will mark, sense of the whole sentence becomes altogether different. In certain cases, the sense changes even owing to the going out or getting in of an extra comma, or some such mark of punctuation. It would be difficult to give so many examples illustrating all kinds of mistakes occurring in a publication due to the Printer's Devil: But I do hope you have followed this properly.

What I mean to drive at by saying all this is that howsoever much we try to see that there should be no mistakes at all in the publications, some do creep in at any rate. Therefore, whenever a mistake or two occur in the printing, you will please excuse us.

I have tried to explain this to you so that there may be no chances of misunderstanding creeping in on this account hereafter. If ever any such typographical or other mistakes happen to occur you will be kind enough to overlook them and good enough to correct them by yourselves with the help of your parents or teachers.

* * * *

TRUST IN GOD.

Strength for to-day all that we need,
As there will never be a to-morrow;
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.
Then why forecast the trials of life,
With such sad and grave persistence,
And watch and wait for a crowd of ills,
That as yet have not existence.
Strength for to-day in house and home,
So practice, forbearance sweetly.
To scatter kind and loving deeds,
Still trust in God completely.

* * * *

LOKMANYA TILAK.

On 1st August will be celebrated throughout India the anniversary of our great leader Lokmanya Tilak. The following few words are written in appreciation of his service and sacrifice for the cause of our country. You will read "Our Humble Tribute" to him written by Bro. "Krishna Kumar" in the forthcoming issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," which will be out that very day: 1st August 1936.

Tilak reminds one of the Oak-solid, strong, defying wind and tempest. Storm after storm raised by the bureaucracy swept over him, he did not break, he stood lifting towards his ideal. The bureaucracy sent him to gaol thrice, they could not break the man's mighty hold upon the hearts of the people.

"The paths of scholarship lead but to the jail," wrote a contemporary—with sinister glee when they handcuffed him. It knows better now! Gaols and calumnies and persecution could not rob the Lokmanya of this glory.

That glory was the fruit of a life dedicated to the service of the nation. He repudiated the politics of petition. "Our motto" he said "is self-reliance, not mendicency". Swaraj is for the self-reliant, and the self-controlled, for fearless and self-renouncing servants of the ideal.

"Home Rule" he said "is not going to be dropped into your hands from the sky." A great message this. It is for us to be the builders of Swaraj.

—SADHU T. L. VASWANI.

* * * *

WHY WORRY?

It has been noticed that most of the people in this world think of the future events. Really speaking this is a great mistake committed by them. One should always think of the present time for none could tell what would happen to-morrow. The ways of the world are like the pitches of a watermill. As they come down and go up so is one's fate. Therefore one should always remain un-worried. Suppose you are unhappy to-day, to-morrow you might enjoy happiness. One cannot imagine what would happen to-morrow.

There was one person named Govind He was always jolly and never thought of to-morrow. His watch-words were, "Why worry and "Be contented".

One day Govind met one of his friends named Thackore, who appeared to be in some thoughts.

Govind asked him: "O friend, what is the matter with you?"

Thackore replied: "Oh! I am alone, and the world is not good with me, therefore I am thinking of how to spend the remaining days of my life".

Govind laughed at this and asked him to be contented and not to worry about his future. To be happy and in joyous mood and to think of to-day more than to-morrow is the way to happiness.

His friend accepted this advice and did as was told to him. Then he left off worrying and remained contented always.

Those who read this should always remain contented and optimistic. They must face every difficulty with a smile and resign to the sweet will of God.

—Bro. S. D. PARWATKER.

Balkan-Ji-Bari Children At Khar

Hearing the story attentively.

"All in a happy mood."

"I can try it myself."

Recitals before their audience.

Beauty Girl Sues Married Man For Breach

they occupy other than the same room, though with single beds.

The first witness was Mrs. Lily Liddiara, the hotel manageress. Before Mr. Hawes and Miss Hayde arrived she said, a woman telephoned and asked for a double room. When they arrived she recognised Miss Hayde's voice as the one that she had heard on the telephone. Miss Hayde said that she had stayed at the hotel before, about 1933, and asked her if she remembered her. In her (Mrs. Liddiard's) presence she raised no objection to a double room with two beds. A few days later she asked for a larger room, but at no time did they have a suite with a sitting-room.

Mrs. Margaretta Wittusen, housekeeper at the hotel, stated that during their stay in April and May, 1935, Mr. Hawes and Miss Hayde did not occupy separate rooms at any times.

Mr. Hawes's Denials

Mr. Hawes was the next witness called.

In his evidence Mr. Hawes described himself as a mercantile assistant with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. He had never said that he was an accountant, he told the Court.

He arrived in this country only on Thursday night at 8.45 by air from India.

Difficulties arose which led to his wife and he living apart, he in India and his wife in England. He denied that he ever asked Mrs. Hayde if she objected to his being engaged to her daughter. "Such a conversation," he added "never took place."

Mr. Laski: In what circumstances was the ring given her?—Merely as a present, and not as an engagement ring—as a ring to wear on the right hand, because she was wearing an engagement ring.

When did she first know that you were a married man?—In November, 1934. Some friends of hers from up-country came to stay at Calcutta. When they were going away they gave me the impression that they thought I was the man she was engaged to. I told her she ought to tell them I was married.

It was not true that he induced Miss Hayde to give up her employment in India. She told him that her contract expired in March, and that she did not expect to get it renewed. Her contract prevented her from getting another engagement in India. She said that she hated the country, and did not like the life. She preferred London, and had her friends there.

Did she come to England in the steamer as your affianced wife?—No.

The hearing was then adjourned till next day.

When on July 7th the hearing of the case was resumed, Mr. Hawes, was closely questioned about his visit with Miss Hayde to a West End hotel, says the "News Chronicle". He said he registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Hawes," but that the friendship was "Platonic."

He was mercantile assistant with the Standard Vacuum Oil Co.

Woman Brought Into Court

During Mr. Hawes' cross-examination, a woman was brought into the court whom he recognised as a mother of a young woman whom he agreed he took out to East Africa.

The name of the young woman was written on a piece of paper, which was handed to the witness.

(Continued from page 43)

The judge agreed that the name need not be mentioned.

At The Hotel

Mr. Hawes, examined, said he travelled in the same ship with Miss Hayde, occupying different berths.

On board he did not introduce Miss Hayde to anyone as his affianced wife.

When they arrived in London he did not try to get rooms at the Crosvenor Hotel, as Miss Hayde had said.

At Victoria, Miss Hayde went to the telephone, saying that she knew of a hotel where she had previously stayed when in London.

A Double Room

When she came back she had made the arrangements for them to stay there.

They went in a cab to the hotel, the Coventry Court Hotel, where the manageress showed them straight to their room on the top floor. It was a double room, containing two single beds.

Mr. Neville Laski, K. C. (for Mr. Hawes): Was any objection raised by Miss Hayde to this room being provided?—None.

Was there any request for two rooms?—No.

Mr. Hawes said they were in the room for three days, and then moved to a larger room, also containing two beds, on the floor below.

Letter From Wife

Mr. Laski: Did you ever move, as the plaintiff has described, into rooms, one of which was a sitting-room in which she had a bed put, so as to be separate from you?

Mr. Hawes: No.

Defendant also denied that while he was in London he received, at the Overseas Club, a letter from his wife.

Mr. Laski: Did you ever, after the letter of December 2, receive any letter from your wife?—No.

Where did you get that letter?—At my address in Calcutta.

That was the only letter you showed to Miss Hayde?—Yes.

"Is This Your Wife?"

Pointing to a woman occupying an end seat in the row behind counsel, Mr. Laski asked, "Is this your wife?"

"Yes" replied Mr. Hawes, who was then asked: "Did you have a row with the plaintiff in London which resulted in her leaving you and going to friends in Croydon?"

Mr. Hawes: Yes.

What was the row about?—Over her going out with other men and coming home at night drunk.

Mr. Justice Talbot (to Mr. Laski): That was not to put to the plaintiff.

Asked why he gave Miss Hayde a cheque for £50 after she left, Mr. Hawes said it was to enable her to get work as he was going away.

Served With A Writ

Mr. Hawes said it was true that he considered putting up some money for Miss Hayde before he sailed for Canada.

He sailed on June 21, 1935, and wrote her about twelve letters and postcards and one telegram. She wrote him about seven postcards and letters.

When he came back to England he was served with a writ outside the hotel in London where they had stayed.

Mr. Justice Talbot said he had not read the whole of the correspondence which passed between the two when Mr. Hawes was in Canada, but he had read sufficient to see the nature of the letters.

"They are obviously the sort of letters which people who were on intimate terms would have written," the judge commented.

"I am not suggesting that matters had gone to the last point, but I do not know whether you would like to ask him what his footing was with this lady.

Miss Hayde's Letters

"I think the letters from Miss Hayde are the warmer of the two, but I think it is also true that in the letters from Mr. Hawes there is no repudiation or resentment of the sort of expressions she used about him.

"If his letters are not so warmly expressed as hers, they are letters which are quite natural if these two people were on the footing of lovers."

Mr. Laski (to Mr. Hawes): Were you writing the letters on the basis that you were engaged to her?—No. Just good friends.

Were you an affectionate friend—Not very.

Was it cooling off?—Yes.

Degree Of Affection

Mr. Justice Talbot: I suppose you saw from her efforts—while I know you say it was all a fraud—that quite clearly she wished to be on the footing of intimate affection with you?

Mr. Hawes: We had just parted good friends. That was my impression. The plaintiff has always known I could never marry her.

Mr. Hawes said he did not induce to break her engagement with Mr. Bell (a river pilot in Assam to whom Miss Hayde became engaged in August, 1934).

"Purely Platonic"

Cross-examined by Mr. Trayor Morgan, K. C. (for Miss Hayde), Mr. Hawes described a "mercantile assistant" as a general assistant in a business house prepared to handle any sort of work.

At the time we were speaking about were you in receipt of a substantial salary?—Yes.

Moving generally in what is regarded as the best society in Calcutta?—Possibly.

You had a car?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Talbot: That doesn't necessarily prove anything. (Laughter).

Your case is that your friendship with Miss Hyde was purely platonic all along?—Yes.

Mr. Morgan: Do you want the Court to understand that, although you were going around a good deal with this young lady, you were not sufficiently interested to find out the name of the man to whom she was engaged?

Mr. Hawes: I was not sufficiently interested.

"Carte Blanche" Order

Cross-examined about the ring which he bought for Miss Hayde, Mr. Hawes said he gave her a "carte blanche" order, but did not think she would buy such an expensive ring.

Was your interest in the lady in Canada (referred to yesterday) purely platonic?—Yes.

And still is?—The lady has since married.

Are you suggesting that a girl of 22 should advise you to get a divorce from your wife in order that you could marry another woman?—It was the plaintiff's suggestion that I should write to my wife. The plaintiff knew I would not get married to her.

Why not?—Because my firm would not allow me to.

"Plaintiff, and every girl in India knows", added Mr. Hawes. "That no British firm will allow any member of its executive staff to marry a locally-born girl".

Mr. Morgan: Is that why you waited to take her to England to get married?

Mr. Hawes: No, she was too well known in Calcutta.

Letter To Miss Hayde

Mr. Morgan read the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Hawes to Miss Hayde on August 27:—

"You don't care because of your avowed intention of never setting foot in the country again. My private life outside of the office is my own and the company doesn't care a damn.

"The most they would do would be to transfer me to another station, if Calcutta had anything

(Continued on page 54)

News From Far & Near

Mr. Sadanan Keshav Galvankar, M.B.B.S., a resident of Bassein has been elected to the Bombay University Senate to represent the District Local Boards (Konkan Group).

LIGHT TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

World Conference At Wiesbaden

A world congress to discuss the treatment of tuberculosis by light is to be attended at Wiesbaden between September 1 and 7 by scientists from 19 different countries. It is the 3rd International Conference on Light Research, and Great Britain is among the nations to be represented. Latest developments in the physical and biological application of light therapy will form the theme of the Conference, which has such subjects as light research in child welfare, dermatology, hygiene and industrial welfare on its agenda.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD MAY NOW SHAVE

Yeomen of the Guard need no longer grow beards. The King, after his inspection of this ancient body last month (it was formed by Henry VII in 1485), gave permission for the men to shave.

Already many beards have gone, and the former owners are very thankful to be rid of them. They were made compulsory by King Edward VII, about 50 years ago. He wore a beard himself.

The Guard numbers 100 men, in four divisions. Each division does a fortnight's duty at State functions in rotation. When not on duty, the men may engage in civilian employment, but their beards are often a handicap when seeking a job.

After the King's inspection, the Yeoman captain told him of the men's worries with their beards, and his Majesty promptly rescinded his grandfather's order of 50 years ago, says the "News Chronicle."

GOLD SWORDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Pomp and glitter of the Arabian Nights was seen at Buckingham Palace last month, when imposing in flowing white robes, the Sheik of Bahrein arrived with a sword and a dagger—gifts for the King.

The sword was of gold with a pearl-studded scabbard. The dagger was also of gold, with a gold scabbard.

The Sheik carried his own gold encrusted sword. The K.C.I.E. was conferred on him by the King.

HOAXING THE HENS

Making Them Early To Lay More

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The poultry of the Cumberland district, Victoria, Australia, are now using electricity to increase the laying of their hens above that of any previous winter. Powerful lights in the fowl houses are switched on daily at 3 a.m. to make the hens get up and scratch about. "The more than they do this," says the farmers, "the more eggs they lay." Already, increased production more than pays the electricity bill, especially with eggs at 1-9 a dozen, says "Austal News." The hens are off their perchings four more hours daily than they otherwise would be in winter.

Father: "I thought I told you to keep away from that little loafer."

Daughter: "Yes, father but half a loafer's better than none."

SNAKES AS COURT WITNESSES

Two rattlesnakes, with which Robert James is accused of trying to murder his wife, were writhing "witness" at his resumed trial at Los Angeles.

A "snake farmer" was called to identify the snakes, which are named "Lethal" and "Lightning," as those he sold to Charles Hope, who has admitted that he helped James in the alleged murder plot.

The snakes were in a glass box and the jury, including two women, watched them writhe and coil.

Hope stated that James bound his wife, taped her mouth and eyes and thrust one of her legs into box containing the serpents. When the venom failed to take effect as quickly as expected, Hope says that James drowned his wife in a bath-tub.

The sergeant, drilling the awkward squad, was beginning to lose his temper.

"Attention!" he ordered. "About turn!" Quickly followed other commands until he finally roared: "As you were!"

All shuffled back into the last position except Private Jones who stood gazing vacantly round the square.

"I said, 'As you were'!" snapped the sergeant.

"I know, sergeant," replied the unhappy private. But how was I? I forget."

BERLIN OLYMPIAD

53 Nations Will Participate

It is now definitely announced that the number of nations that will compete at the forthcoming Olympic Games is 53. Of this total, three—U.S.A., Hungary and Germany—will participate in all events. Monaco, Jamaica, Haiti, Bermuda and Costa Rica will take part in only one event.

EXCHANGE OF CLIMBERS

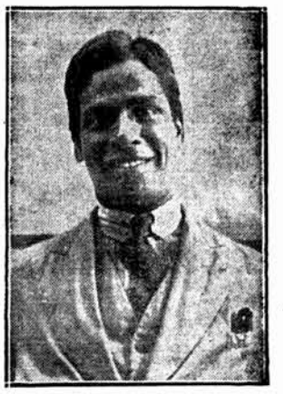
As the result of an agreement reached between the Bavarian section of the German Alpine Association and the British Mountain-Climbing Association, arrangements have been made for an exchange of climbers between the two countries. Fifteen members of the German Association have set out from Munich for the British Isles where they hope to carry out extensive climbing in the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. A party of British climbers is shortly expected to make an onslaught on the Bavarian Alps.

Caller: Can I see the boss of this house?"

Missus: Yair, unless yer cock-eyed or blind!"

"BETTER THAN LEAGUE"

"The League of Nations is a good thing, but air squadrons are still better," said Dr. Goebbels, German Minister for Propaganda, at a meeting of 10,000 political leaders of the Nazi party at Stuttgart recently.



Mr. A. S. Panchapakesa Aiyer, M.A. (Oxon) I.C.S., F.R.S.L., Bar-at-Law, who took a certificate of Honour and the Langdon Medal in the recent Bar Examination, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom in 1933 and who is now posted as District and Sessions Judge at Vizagapatam, arrived in India by the mail boat on the 16th inst.

THE KING'S TEAPOTS

Tea is King Edward's favourite beverage. As Prince of Wales he often surprised local officials during industrial tours by refusing champagne, whisky and beer which had been obtained specially for him, asking for a cup of tea.

The King drinks tea many times a day. As a young man he often burnt his fingers on the all-metal teapots at Buckingham Palace. He remembered this when discussing household arrangements at Buckingham Palace with Queen Mary. Result: Fifty heavy Queen Anne teapots of valuable Sheffield plate were packed off to Marlborough House where the Queen is to live. They are being replaced by teapots with wooden handles.

A TELEPHONE STUDY

According to a study made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, there were 33,539,830 telephones in the world on January 1, 1937. Of this total 16,868,955 were in the United States and about 12,000,000 in all Europe. There are more telephones in New York city than in the whole of France.

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"GOD'S OWN PEOPLE"

lities and treasons of which it was the victim, it was for these newly-converted a catastrophe. Everyone in Great Britain crowded to the convalescent's bedside and offered his devotion.

With that imagination of theirs which, in so many contexts, draws upon Dickens' "Christmas Carol," the English suddenly saw the League of Nations in the guise of an old lady in a bonnet. She had just done a long journey in a stage-coach, and as one of the wheels of the vehicle was in urgent need of repairs, the unfortunate lady was sitting on a mile-stone by the roadside. Clearly something had to be done for her at once. She must be got out of her plight; other things could wait.

The English out of sheer compassion perform actions that reason could never have suggested. This sidelight is most puzzling in a nation who has banned from her vocabularly all expression of emotionalism, and one must not fail to take this into account when studying this nation. A great politician on the other side of the Channel said to me one day—"If you really want to ruin anybody or any nation in the minds of our people you need only say that he is cruel to birds. This will let loose in as a wave of anger that no dam will be able to stop."

We have represented the Englishman as more interested in the performance of his heroes of sport or the dashingness of his golf-players than he is in world conferences, but no one must lay a finger on his gods. If perchance he learns that a country threatens the route to India, that is quite enough for him. Gibraltar, Malta and Suez whirl in a strange saraband before his eyes, and he, usually so peaceable, knows no peace until the country that is mad enough to have such designs has been brought to its senses or banned by humanity. The Empire is a magnificent whole, a precious and won-

(Continued from page 4)

derfully finished web of interchanges, and the Englishman is proud of it.

But it never crosses his mind that there may be countries that are discontented with their lot, countries that claim territories in which to settle a population whose increase presents a problem of ever increasing difficulty. When this does happen and a friendly nation expresses the intention of adding to its colonies, the Englishman is more surprised than hurt. If the situation is involved however slightly and the contemplated act of occupation transforms a manoeuvre that was at first purely diplomatic into a military occupation, deadlock ensues. The indignation of Tommy Atkins is boundless; he feels personally insulted and would not be more deeply injured if the contested ground had been wrenched from him personally he despairs of the future humanity.

His opponents reproach him for finding faults with others without troubling about the errors that he commits within the territories placed under his jurisdiction. The Bible had something to say about this attitude. But when you know the Englishman a little it does not surprise you. This man, whose enemies accuse him of perfidy, is above all a mystic who more or less looks upon the world as divided into sinners and believers. There are nations that have gone astray, and the Englishman thinks it his duty to bring them back to the right path. He introduces a religious factor into all the events of life and it is, therefore, important to make considerable allowance for this point of view in examining the country which produces "Alice in Wonderland." In the depths of the provinces in Yorkshire as in the heather of Scotland there are multitudes of people known for their indulgence and serenity 'vis a vis' their neighbour; they are none the less ready to make things hot for him if they think that by so doing they can save him or improve his moral conditions.—From "Le Correspondant," Paris, translated by "World Review of Reviews."

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BRIDE WHO PROMISED NEVER TO NAG

Secures Separation And Maintenance Order

A bride who signed a document promising never to nag or annoy her husband was granted a separation and maintenance order against him at Kingston Police Court.

He was stated to have laid down a code of conduct for her, allowing her four cigarettes a week and refusing her to use of lipstick, says the "News Chronicle."

Respecting the cigarette allegation, he said that his wife smoked excessively, so he restricted her to not more than five cigarettes a day. He denied it was four per week.

The husband, Sydney Edward Cummings, of "Sydea", Coombe Lane, Kingston-on-Thames, was summoned by his wife, Diane Mary, who asked for a separation on the ground of persistent cruelty.

Four days before her marriage, stated her counsel (Mr. S. Nichols) Mrs. Cummings signed a document in the following terms:

"I, Diane Mary Beard, undertake by marrying S. E. Cummings never to nag or annoy or be suspicious of the said S. E. Cummings and always to obey him.

"I also agree not to accept alimony or monetary consideration or property in the event of separation or divorce."

Mr. Nichols said the parties were married on August 27, 1934. Mrs. Cummings was now 23, and her husband was 31.

From the first Mrs. Cummings was completely dominated by her husband. Any thwarting or displeasing of him was met with coffing and blows.

STORY OF SLIPPER THRASHING

Mrs. Cummings gave evidence that in March, 1935, her husband struck her on the head because she was unable to crank a car.

In April of the same year she went to spend an evening in their pleasure boat at Teddington and found her husband in a dinghy with his typist. "He sent her (the wife) home, and when he arrived he grasped her by the throat and struck her on the face and body.

On another occasion he struck her when he found traces of lipstick on her lips; and on a later date he struck her across the head and body with a poker after complaining that the house was dirty.

On January 5 (she continued) she was in bed with a cold when her husband asked why she had not paid a bill. She replied she had not sufficient money. He took off his slipper and thrashed her on the buttocks with it as hard as he could. She was in her nightdress at the time. Then he locked her in the bedroom for an hour.

SIGNED "BECAUSE I LOVED HIM".

In reply to Mr. C. Miller (defending) Mrs. Cummings said she signed the document because she was forced to do so.

Mr. Miller: Why did you marry a man whom you say was forcing you to sign a document?

Mrs. Cummings: I married him because I loved him.

I put it to you that you have been committing adultery?—No. I have not.

The husband gave evidence that he drew up the document because he knew the nature of the Beards. They told him they would try to break the marriage and would catch him for as much as they could. He described the document as a "mutual agreement."

He denied that he had ever been cruel to his wife. At the garage he simply pushed her away because she was not cranking the car properly.

He also denied that he ever struck her with a poker. There had been quarrels about money matters and about the house being dirty.

With regard to lipstick—he had complained to her hundreds of times.

Mr. Nichols: Did you give your wife an undertaking not to nag, annoy or be suspicious of her?—No, it was not necessary for me. That is not my way."

He also said the document was "not worth 2½d."

It was true you thrashed her with a slipper in a nightgown because you found an unpaid bill?—No

Let us come to this cowardly suggestion of adultery. Have you affection for your wife?—I am afraid so; yes

The Bench made an order of separation with maintenance of £2 a week and ordered Cummings to pay £7 17s. 6d. costs.

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN

According to a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", a 'nation-wide" investigation conducted by one of the advertising agencies has established than the average American "smokes, drinks moderately attends some place of worship, and has three children, two white and one black."

STUDY OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

First Chair Established In Munich University

In co-operation with the India Committee of the German Academy, a Chair has been created in the Munich University for Modern Indian Languages beginning with the summer term of 1936. For the acedemic year 1936-37 Dr. Dhirendra Kumar Mehta of the Gurukula University has been appointed for this post. Dr. Mehta was formerly a scholar of the German Academy as well as of the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, and studied in Munich for a number of years from where he took his doctorate.

This lecturership is of special significance, since it is the first of its kind in any German University. With this, it is hoped that the existing happy and close Indo-German cultural relationship will further be strengthened.

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PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

Beauty Girl Sues Married Man For Breach

to say, which they could not".

The company did not care how immorally you behaved as long as you did not marry a girl born in India?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Talbot: It is impossible to reconcile the two statements.

Booking Passages

You booked the passage home?—At Miss Hayde's request, yes.

Mr. Hawes agreed that he was due home on leave in the early part of 1935, and first took steps to book a passage in September or October, 1934. He started making inquiries about a berth for Miss Hayde in January.

It cost you about £70 to pay her fare home?—Yes.

Purely a platonic friendship, but you paid her fare?—I expected her to pay her own passage.

From what source would she derive the money?—She told me she had the money and that she had already made a reservation in a P. and O. boat.

In answer to the judge, Mr. Hawes added: "I did not particularly want her".

He paid on the understanding that he would be reimbursed.

Mr. Justice Talbot: Oh, I see. I wonder there is not a counter-claim.

Asked For The Money

"Did you ever ask her for it? asked the Judge.

"Yes", Mr. Hawes replied.

And she refused?—She said she had not got the money.

Are you telling the jury that you really meant to get it back?—I expected to get it back, yes.

Mr. Hawes said the question of where they should go on arrival in London was discussed during the voyage.

Counsel: Why did you go to the same place when you got to London?—She suggested it.

Were you willing to do that if it was purely platonic?—Yes.

Did it not strike you as carrying a platonic friendship rather far?—Yes, it did.

Yet you raised no objection?—No.

"Mr. And Mrs. Hawes"

Who signed the register when you got to the hotel?—I did.

You signed it in the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Hawes"?—Yes, I did.

So that you were clearly staying at the hotel under false pretences. Yes.

Did you know when you went to the hotel, that a room was to be reserved for you?—Yes.

Did you know it was to be a double room?—Yes.

And, according to your story, you went straight upstairs into the double room?—Yes.

Did you regard that as purely platonic?—Yes.

And your story is that you stayed together in a double room for three weeks?—Yes.

And it was still purely platonic?—Yes.

Mr. Hawes said Miss Hayde left the hotel as a result of some row, and not because he told her he was a married man.

He had instructed his solicitors about it, and knew that it wasn't mentioned yesterday.

Mr. Laski explained that the matter was included in the proof of the witness's evidence, but he did not put it to Miss Hayde in cross-examination, as he did not want to introduce anything offensive.

Mr. Morgan (to the defendant): You very soon got over your annoyance with her?—Yes.

Ready Forgiveness

Mr. Justice Talbot: One of the singular parts of this case is that

(Continued from page 51)

both these people seem to have got over their annoyance.

According to the plaintiff, she had had the terrible shock of being told that the man to whom she was engaged was married.

"That seems to have 'blown over', and in these letters she writes to him as 'Sweet Roy', and things of the same kind.

"They seem to have one merit or demerit, as the case may be, of being able to forgive readily".

Mr. Morgan: The money you paid, with the fares, comes to £345?—Yes.

Apart from the incidentals of taking her round Calcutta, Bombay and London?—Yes.

So that you spent about £350 on this young lady out of a purely platonic friendship?—Apparently.

Mr. Morgan then intimated that he proposed to ask Mr. Hawes about his relationship with another woman, and asked the judge's permission not to mention her name, as she was now happily married to someone else.

Mr. Justice Talbot assented, and a folded piece of paper was handed up to Mr. Hawes, who said he recognised the name on it.

A middle-aged woman was then brought into the well of the court, and Mr. Morgan asked: "Do you recognise that lady?

"Yes", Mr. Hawes replied.

Is she the mother of the young lady whose name is written down on the paper?—Yes.

Is the young lady a lady whom you took out to East Africa, and whom you told you would marry when you got a divorce?—Yes.

Did you meet her in 1924, when you were home on leave?—Yes.

He Couldn't Remember

Did the young lady in your presence ask her mother if she would consent to her becoming engaged to you?—I don't remember.

Mr. Justice Tablot: You don't remember?—No.

You are on your oath, you know?—But this was in 1924.

But you don't do this every week, do you?—No. (Laughter).

Mr. Morgan: Did you become engaged to her?

Unofficially, yes, until I got a divorce.

Mr. Morgan: You went back to India and had correspondence with this girl.—Yes.

Resigned Her Position

Did you return to England in the winter of 1927?—I did.

Did you spend Christmas, 1927, at the young lady's home?—Yes.

Did she resign her position as a domestic science teacher in order that she might go out with you?—Yes.

She was also a young girl of 22?—A little older; 26, I think.

Did you go out to her relatives in East Africa?—I stayed with them.

Was the arrangement that you should stay there until you got divorce proceedings through?—Yes.

Then she was to follow to India?—Yes.

She never went to India?—No.

Why were relations broken off: was it because she had heard from your wife?—Yes.

Wife In The Box

The next and last witness for the defence was the wife of Mr. Hawes.

When her name was called she left her seat beside a girl at the back of the court and the gangway was cleared as she approached to the witness box.

She wept as she took the oath.

Miss Hayde glanced up from her seat at the solicitors' table at the opposite side of the court and also began to cry.

ONE FARTHING DAMAGES

"I Am The Type Than Men Try To Make Fools Out Of," Says Miss Hayde

One farthing damages without costs . . . .

Miss Constance Comfort Hayde, aged 23, Indian-born hairdresser, beauty-parlour expert, film actress, and dance-club hostess, heard this verdict in her "from-India-to-wed" breach suit against Mr. Edward John Hawes, of Calcutta, as she sat in a corridor of the Law Courts, says Mr. Frank Walton in the "Daily Mail".

She turned pale—and in a moment smiled. She still smiled when her mother told her Mr. Justice Talbot had refused costs to her.

Afterwards she conferred with her solicitor, Mr. George Hindle, concerning an appeal and decided to seek counsel's opinion.

"I suppose I can frame the farthing—or perhaps it may be a cheque", Miss Hayde told me in her flat in Campden-Hill-gardens, Bayswater, W., last night. "I feel I have been vindicated, though the verdict surprised me."

Miss Hayde, daughter of an Asansol, Bengal railwayman, is dark and plump, with a glossy sheen of raven-black hair.

"I am not", she declared, "in the position of a woman in a fury because she has been scorned. I have been fooled. And that no woman can forgive.

"I brought the action principally to prove to my father and mother that I was an innocent victim of a terrible adventure.

"I was not out for money, I wanted to show I could not be lightly trifled with. But for my parents I do not think I should have sued.

"You must remember that I can never return to India. In London you can do most things. But in India your small act and most innocent actions are magnified."

Miss Hayde leant back in her chair and laughed—a little ironically.

"Of course, I know I am just a working girl . . . . Because I was a hairdresser I could not be admitted to certain clubs and other places. Such is the snobbery of the place in which I lived.

"But am I ashamed? Why should I be? I am the type that men try to make fools out of. All right then, I hope I have struck a blow for my type."

She told me how her mother, who gave evidence in the case, travelled from India in response to a cable: "Come over. I want you."

"My mother," she said, "thought I had sent for her to come to the wedding. It was a terrific shock for her when she learned the truth.

"And now? I shall find a job. Marriage? Possibly. But who is there to marry? I am one of the 2,000,000 surplus women."

The case may prove a means of reconciliation between Mr. Hawes and his wife, who have been estranged for several years.

Mrs. Hawes, who sat in court with her daughter of 15, trembled and smiled tearfully as she heard the result.

As she left, Mr. Hawes told me: "This case has cost me £500 but it has been money well spent. It has made me see certain aspects of my life with a clearer vision. In a week's time I am due to fly back to India to take up my work. It is my hope that when my wife is free from the arrangements she has to make for our daughter's education she may eventually join me."

When I told Mrs. Hawes what her husband had said her eyes filled with tears and she exclaimed: "If that is true—then I should be a very happy woman. If my husband really does want a reconciliation, then it is my own hope and wish to have it too."

When damages of a farthing are awarded in a court of law the solicitors of the losing party pay it to the solicitors of the other.

A legal authority told me: "Often the farthing is kept as a souvenir. I know of some cases where it is worn as a 'medal' on a watch chain, or, in the case of a woman, is fashioned into a brooch."

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Haile Selassie Indicts League

defending the cause of all small peoples who are threatened with aggression.

Secret Agreements Of January, 1935

What have become of the promises made to me? As long ago as October, 1935, I noted with grief, but without surprise, that three Powers considered their undertakings under the Covenant as absolutely of no value. Their connection with Italy impelled them to refuse to take any measure whatsoever in order to stop Italian aggression. On the contrary, it was a profound disappointment to me to learn the attitude of a certain Government which, whilst ever protesting its scrupulous attachment to the Covenant, has tirelessly used all its efforts to prevent its observance. As soon as any measure which was likely to be rapidly effective was proposed, various pretexts were devised in order to postpone even consideration of that measure. Did the secret agreements of January, 1935, provide for this tireless obstruction?

What Is Collective Security?

The Ethiopian Government never expected other Governments to shed their soldiers' blood to defend the Covenant when their own immediately personal interests were not at stake. Ethiopian warriors asked only for means to defend themselves. On many occasions I have asked for financial assistance for the purchase of arms. That assistance has been constantly refused me. What, then, in practice, is the meaning of Article 16 of the Covenant and of collective security?

The Djibuti Railway

The Ethiopian Government's use of the railway from Djibuti to Addis Ababa was in practice hampered as regards transport of arms intended for the Ethiopian forces. At the present moment this is the chief, if not the only, means of supply of the Italian armies of occupation. The rules of neutrality should have prohibited transports intended for Italian forces, but there is not even neutrality, since article 16 lays upon every State Member of the League the duty not to remain a neutral and to come to the aid not of the aggressor but of the victim of aggression. Has the Covenant been respected? Is it to-day being respected?

Finally a statement has just been made in their Parliaments by the Governments of certain Powers, amongst them the most influential Members of the League of Nations, that since the aggressor has succeeded in occupying a large part of Ethiopian

(Continued from page 47)

territory they propose not to continue the application of any economic and financial measures that may have been decided upon against the Italian Government.

These are the circumstances in which, at the request of the Argentine Government, the Assembly of the League of Nations meets to consider the situation created by Italian aggression.

The Existence Of The League.

I assert that the problem submitted to the Assembly to-day is a much wider one. It is not merely a question of the settlement of Italian aggression. It is collective security: it is the very existence of the League of Nations. It is the confidence that each State is to place in international treaties. It is the value of promises made to small States that their integrity and their independence shall be respected and insured. It is the principle of the equality of States on the one hand, or otherwise the obligation laid upon small Powers to accept the bonds of vassalship. In a word, it is international morality that is at stake. Have the signatures appended to a Treaty value only in so far as the signatory Powers have a personal, direct and immediate interest involved?

No Subtlety Can Change The Problem

No subtlety can change the problem or shift the grounds of the discussion. It is in all sincerity that I submit these considerations to the Assembly. At a time when my people is threatened with extermination, when the support of the League may ward off the final blow, may I be allowed to speak with complete frankness, without reticence, in all directness, such as is demanded by the rule of equality as between all States Members of the League? Apart from the kingdom of Lord there is not on this earth any nation that is superior to any other. Should it happen that a strong Government finds it may, with impunity, destroy a weak people, then the hour strikes for that weak people to appeal to the League of Nations to give its judgment in all freedom. God and history will remember your judgment.

I have heard it asserted that the inadequate sanctions already applied have not achieved their object. At no time, in no circumstances, could sanctions that were intentionally inadequate, intentionally badly applied, stop an aggressor. This is not a case of the impossibility of stopping an aggressor, but of the refusal to stop an aggressor. When Ethiopia requested and requests that she should be given financial assistance, was that a measure which it was impossible to apply, whereas financial assistance of the League has been granted, even in times of peace, to two countries, and exactly to two countries who have refused to apply sanctions against the aggressor?

Will The League States Bow To Force?

Faced by numerous violations by the Italian Government of all international treaties that prohibit resort to arms, and the use of barbarous methods of warfare, it is my painful duty to note that the initiative has today been taken with a view to raising sanctions. Does this initiative not mean in practice the abandonment of Ethiopia to its aggressor? On the very eve of the day when I was about to attempt a supreme effort in the defence of my people before this Assembly, does not this initiative deprive Ethiopia of one of her last chances to succeed in obtaining the support and guarantee of State Members? Is that the guidance the League of Nations and each of the State Members are entitled to expect from the great Powers when they assert their right and their duty to guide the action of the League?

Placed by the aggressor face to face with the accomplished fact, are States going to set up the terrible precedent of bowing before force?

What Measures Do You Intend To Take?

Your Assembly will doubtless have laid before it proposals for the reform of the Covenant and for rendering more effective the guarantee of collective security. Is it the Covenant that needs reform? What undertakings can have any value if the will to keep them is lacking? It is international morality which is at stake and not the Articles of the Covenant.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people, a Member of the League of Nations, I request the Assembly to take all measures proper to ensure respect for the Covenant. I renew my protest against the violations of treaties of which the Ethiopian people has been the victim. I declare in the face of the whole world that the Emperor, the Government and the people of Ethiopia will not bow before force, that they maintain their claims, that they will use all means in their power to ensure the triumph of right and the respect of the Covenant.

I ask the fifty-two nations who have given the Ethiopian people a promise to help them in their resistance to the aggressor, what are they willing to do for Ethiopia? And the great Powers who have promised the guarantee of collective security to small States on whom weighs the threat that they may one day suffer the fate of Ethiopia, I ask, what measures do you intend to take?

Representatives of the world, I have come to Geneva to discharge in your midst the most painful of the duties of the head of a State. What reply shall I have to take back to my people?

Unemployed youths from Malabar on "hunger march" to Madras, with a view to draw attention of Government and the public to gravity of unemployment situation. Their leader, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, ex-President of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee is seated first from left.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Have you forgotten my chops, waitress?"

"I never forget a face, sir."

* * * *

Teacher to Class—What is an elf?

Pupil—Please, teacher it's what my dad says when he's at a party. He says, "Here's to your elf."

* * * *

Professor: "Miss Gray, can you give me the three classifications into which men are divided?"

Miss Gray: "Rich, poor, and good-looking."

* * * *

Magistrate, at Willesden—When did you last see your husband?

Visitor: "What would you do if you had your time over again?"
Prisoner: "I'm 'avin it over again! I attacked a warder!"

Woman—By accident last Saturday. When I recovered consciousness he had disappeared again.

* * * *

Dentist—There's no need to make all that fuss, sir. Why, I have not touched your tooth yet.

Patient—No, but you're standing on my corn.

* * * *

"You were at a disadvantage when you met that bear without your gun," suggested the sweet young thing.

"Yes," conceded the famous hunter. "I was a stranger in the country and hadn't any road maps."

* * * *

It was the first time she had been to dinner with them, and they smiled indulgently as she refused a drink of whiskey.

"I've never touched it in my life," she explained.

"Why not try?" asked the host. "See if you like the taste."

She blushed and shyly consented, and he poured her out a glass which she delicately raised to her lips.

"Why," she cried, "you've given me gin!"

* * * *

Wife: "Did you see those men staring at that flapper as she boarded the street car?"

Husband: "What men?"

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 6.

(For Acrostic see page 15.)

P	ani	C
U	pi	O
Z	ephy	R
Z	io	N
L	eas	E
E	the	R

Visitor—You seem to be a bright boy. I suppose you have a very good place in your class?

Albert—Yes, I sit by the radiator.

* * * *

The cautious old farmer was about to set a day for the sale of his standing grain. "I wish," said he to the auctioneer, "that we have a good breeze at the sale." "A good breeze," said the auctioneer; "what connection has a breeze with the sale?" "More than you imagine," replied the farmer. "When grain's waving with a good breeze it looks a heap thicker. They see the same heads two and three times."

* * * *

The class had been dismissed but young Freddie, who had neglected to do his home work, had been told to remain behind.

"Well, Smith," said the teacher sternly, "what excuse have you to offer for not doing your French lessons last night?"

Freddie looked very thoughtful. Suddenly his face lit up.

"To tell the truth, sir," he said confidingly, "my throat was so sore that I could hardly speak English."

* * * *

A Scottish magistrate in a mining district was continually having cases of poaching and wife-beating brought before him. The wife-beaters he generally let off with a caution, but the poachers he punished with the utmost rigors of the law. One day a miner was in the dock, accused of all but beating his wife to death. "I'll fine ye half-a-crown as a warning," the judge said, "an' if ye come before me again I'll treat ye as if ye were a common poacher!"

* * * *

Court Clerk: "Members of the jury, have you reached a verdict?"

Jury: We have.

Court Clerk: What do you find?

Jury: We find the judge hostile, biased and prejudiced; the witnesses either senile, dishonest, interested, carefully coached, previously convicted or downright crafty; the prosecutor vindictive and rasping; the courtroom stuffy and poorly ventilated; the spectators giddy, morbidly curious; the seats in the courtroom uncomfortable; the proceedings unnecessarily long-winded, tiresome and tedious; and exhibits voluminous and contradictory; in fact, we find everything exactly opposite to what it should be in a court of justice.

* * * *

The life insurance agent called upon a big insurance man at the close of a busy day. When the agent had been admitted, the big fellow said:

"You ought to feel honoured, highly honoured, young man. Do you know that to-day I have refused to see seven insurance agents?"

"I know," said the agent, "I'm them."

* * * *

Father: Everything I say to you goes in one ear and out the other!"

Son "Is that why we have two ears, father?"

* * * *

A schoolmaster in a village school was giving an arithmetic lesson to a class of small boys. One of the boys, who was wrong in his figures, was called upon to explain how he had arrived at his answer.

As the boy explained, the master seemed puzzled.

"If once nowt's nowt," argued the boy, "twice nowt must be summat for it's twice as much as nowt is."

Small child to her mother, after they had passed a man in plus-fours; "Oh, look, Mummy there's a man with puffed sleeves on his legs."

* * * *

Flapper (looking nervously at small boy with dog): "Er, don't let him bite me, he's showing his teeth."

Small Boy: "Oh, you can't go by that, miss; you're showing your legs, but I don't suppose you'll kick."

* * * *

Mrs. Withers had been to the talking pictures for the first time.

"Ow did yer like it, Nell?" asked her friend.

"All right enough, but to tell yer the truth, I'd rather 'ave been to one of the old unspeakable ones."

* * * *

Mandy: "Doctor, Ah's skeered Ah's got er infernal injury frum dat fall when Ah slipped on dat banana peelin'."

Doctor: "You mean 'internal' injury, Mandy. 'Infernal' means 'lower regions'."

Mandy: "Dat's right, Doctor, 'infernal'."

* * * *

"She isn't pretty, but she knows a good deal."

"Does she know she isn't pretty?"

* * * *

Lion Tamer—"The lady 'olds the lump of sugar between 'er lips, and the lion will take it between 'is teeth. Now, I offer a thousand pounds to any member of the audience who will perform this trick!"

Voice from the Crowd—"Righto, guv'nor. I'm on. Just take that there lion away!"

* * * *

Pat—I hear your brother-in-law is very bad.

Patrita—Oh, he's good for another year yet.

Pat—As long as that?

Patrita—Yes. He's had four different doctors and each one of them gave him three months to live.

"Harold is awfully obstinate."

"In what way?"

"It's the hardest thing in the world to make him admit I'm right when he knows I'm wrong."

* * * *

Barber—You complain of our higher price for shaving, sir, but you must think of the extra labour.

Customer—What extra labour?

Barber—Well, sir, gents' faces have been longer!

* * * *

First Gent—Did you hear that old McCloskie had gone to his long rest?

Second Gent—Yes, he's been after that Government job for a long time.

"Can I 'elp there bein' eyes in the spuds? I'm a scull'ryman, not a hoptician."

* * * *

Farmer's Daughter—Yes, my people have been farmers for generations.

Visitor (seeking desperately for something in common)—How remarkable! We—er—get quite a lot of—er—hay-fever in our family!

A British mother with two children, in gas masks, tests the gas chamber at the depot of East Surrey Regiment at Kingston-on-Thames.

Strike pickets of Chicago's die and tool industry roll merrily along on skates as they picket the household utilities plant.

A section of the Reich Sport Field: In the back-ground is the Olympic Stadium, in the centre the Fuehrer Tower and in the foreground the Dietrich Eckart Open Air Theatre.

Governor and Mrs. Alf. M. Landon, hands joined and held aloft, acknowledge congratulatory cheers of the crowd when word of Mr. Landon's nomination as republican candidate for the U. S. Presidency was published from Cleveland.

Mrs. Aurora Aragon de Quezon, wife of President Quezon of Philippines (right), bids good-bye to sister of Mr. F. Murphy, U. S. High Commissioner.

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Sunday, July 26, 1936.

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